VOLUME SIX OCTOBER, 1911 NUMBER FOUR

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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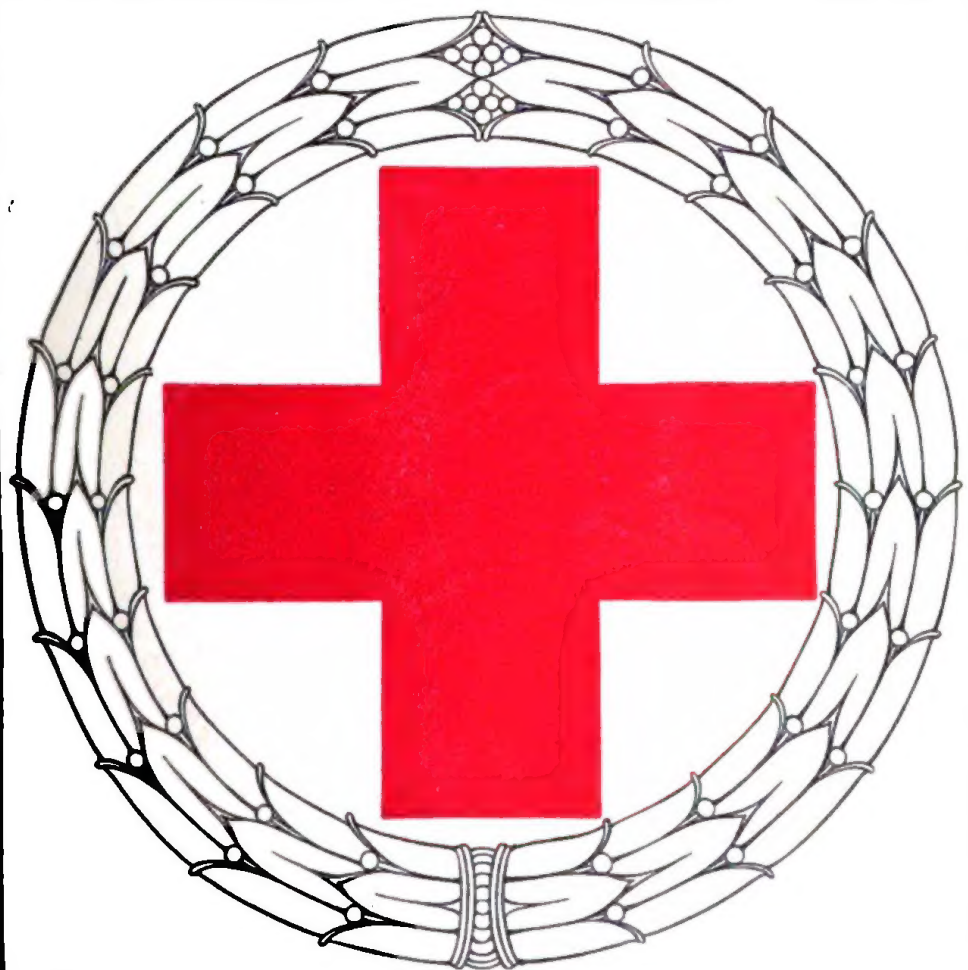

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Contents	1
American Red Cross Officers	2
Preface	3
Exhibition Building	4
By The President of the United States. A Proclamation	5
Endowment Fund	6
Taal Volcano Eruption	8
Albanian Refugees in Montenegro	18
Cholera Epidemic in Tripoli-in-Barbary	22
Christmas Seal for 1911	28
How Manchester-by-the-Sea Raised Its Share of the Red Cross Endowment	29
What the San Diego Chapter Did	34
Latest News from the Chinese Famine	38
River Conservancy and the Prevention of Famine in China	44
Plague Conference at Mukden	46
The American Red Cross Orphanage in Italy	50
Colon Fire	51
Forest Fires in Michigan and Ontario	52
Disasters of Half a Year	54
Ninth International Red Cross Conference	56
First Aid Department	66
Nursing Department	85
American Medical Association and the Red Cross	89
New State Boards	91
Notes	92

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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HON. HUNTINGTON WILSON
HON. BEEKMAN WINTHROP

PREFACE

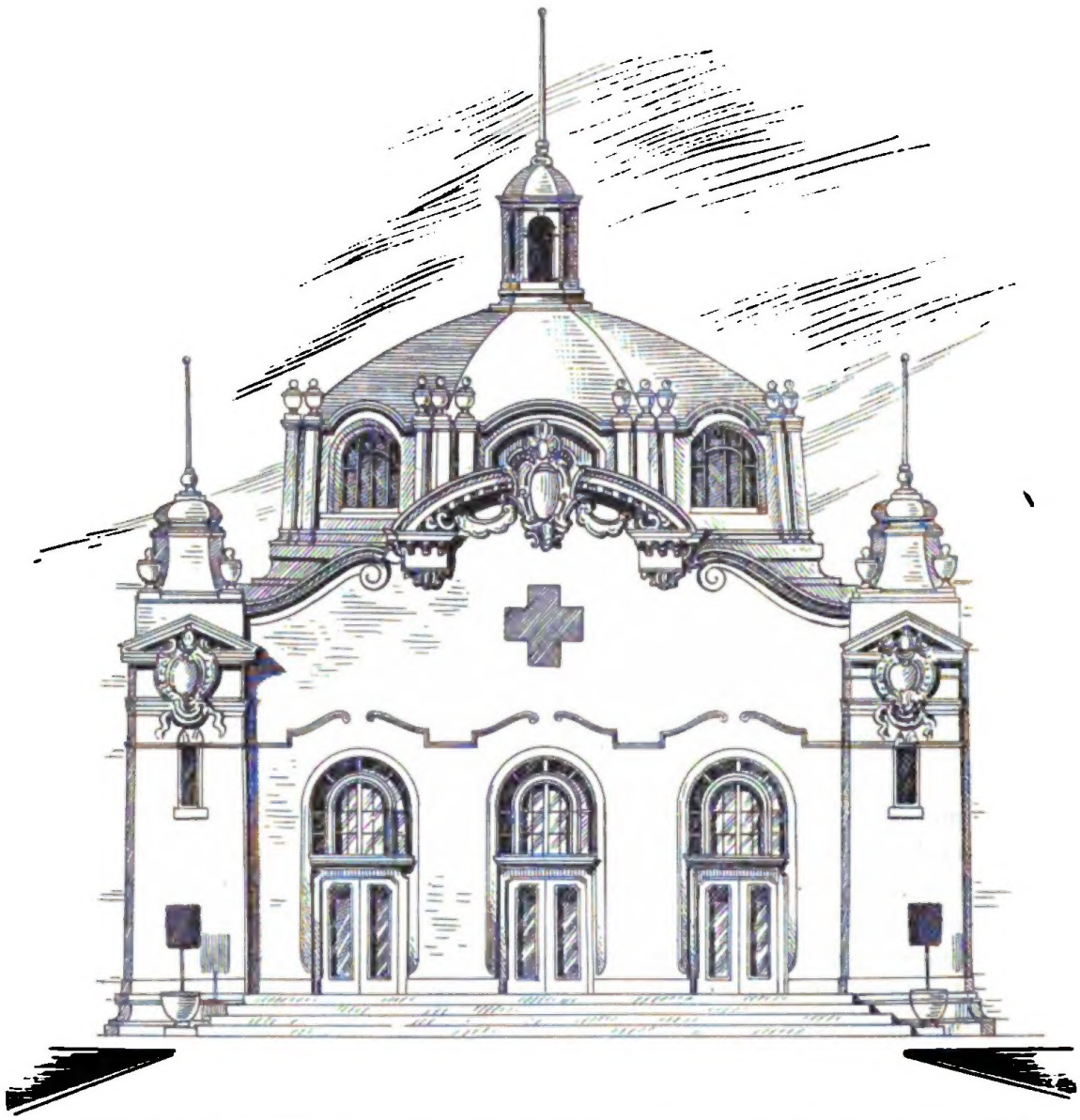
THE MOST important piece of work now in the hands of our Red Cross is the completion of its endowment fund and the Central Committee trust that the various Endowment Committees appointed by President Taft will turn all their energies into the accomplishment of this duty which they have assumed.

Two years ago the Japanese Red Cross had in its permanent endowment fund $5,500,00), not including $2,000,000, or $3,000,-000, more of a working fund. Baron Ozawa, Vice-President of the Japanese Red Cross, writes that this Autumn it will duobtless complete this permanent endowment of $7,500,000. Will we be content to sit still and merely comment on this splendidly patriotic and humane record shown by the people of Japan, or will the people of the United States awaken their own spirit of patriotism and humanity so as to raise the $2,000,000 endowment for our American Red Cross?

The man or woman who desires to invest some of his or her money in such a way as to benefit suffering humanity for the years to come, can find no safer or better way of doing so than by entrusting it to the American Red Cross, our member of this greatest of all international philanthropic organizations.

Look at this number of the BULLETIN. See, first, President Taft's proclamation showing our Red Cross' official status under the International Treaty of Geneva, and then comes the Endowment report, showing how much has yet to be accomplished. Follow along just the fields of relief work, of which some account is given in this issue, and stop for one moment to consider the load of suffering, misery and even death it has lifted from so many unfortunate men, women and children who have suffered through no fault of their own. Consider this and let him who has much give plenteously, and if he has little do his diligence gladly to give of that little. Will not every one who reads this preface help in this great work?

We regret that the report of the Red Cross relief after the Shirt-waist Factory Fire in New York will have to be postponed until the January number because of lack of space in this issue.



EXHIBITION BUILDING FOR THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.
TAKEN FROM A PRELIMINARY SKETCH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the American National Red Cross, having been incorporated by an act of Congress, January 5, 1905, "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of * * * the Treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864;" and

WHEREAS, it is desirable definitely to state the relations that shall exist between the American National Red Cross and the military department of the government in the event of war:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM H. TAFT, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby declare and proclaim—

1. That the American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society now authorized by this government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war.

2. That any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross.

3. That to comply with the requirements of Article 10 of the International Red Cross Convention of 1906 (revision of the Treaty of Geneva), that part of the American National Red Cross rendering aid to the land and naval forces will constitute a part of the sanitary services thereof.

4. That should it be desirable in time of war, or when war is imminent, for the War Department or the Navy Department to make use of the services of the American National Red Cross, the Secretary of such Department is authorized to communicate with the President of the Society, specifying the character of the services required, and designating the place or places where the personnel and material will be assembled.

5. That when any member of the American National Red Cross reports for duty with the land or naval forces of the United States, pursuant to a proper call, he will thereafter be subject to military laws and regulations as provided in Article 10 of the International Red Cross Convention of 1906, and will be provided with the necessary brassard and certificate of identity.

6. That except in cases of great emergency, the personnel of the American National Red Cross will not be assigned to duty at the front, but will be confined to hospitals in the home country, at the base of operations, on hospital ships, and along the lines of communication of the military and naval forces of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of August, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

WM. H. TAFT.

By the President:

HUNTINGTON WILSON,

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 1168.]

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

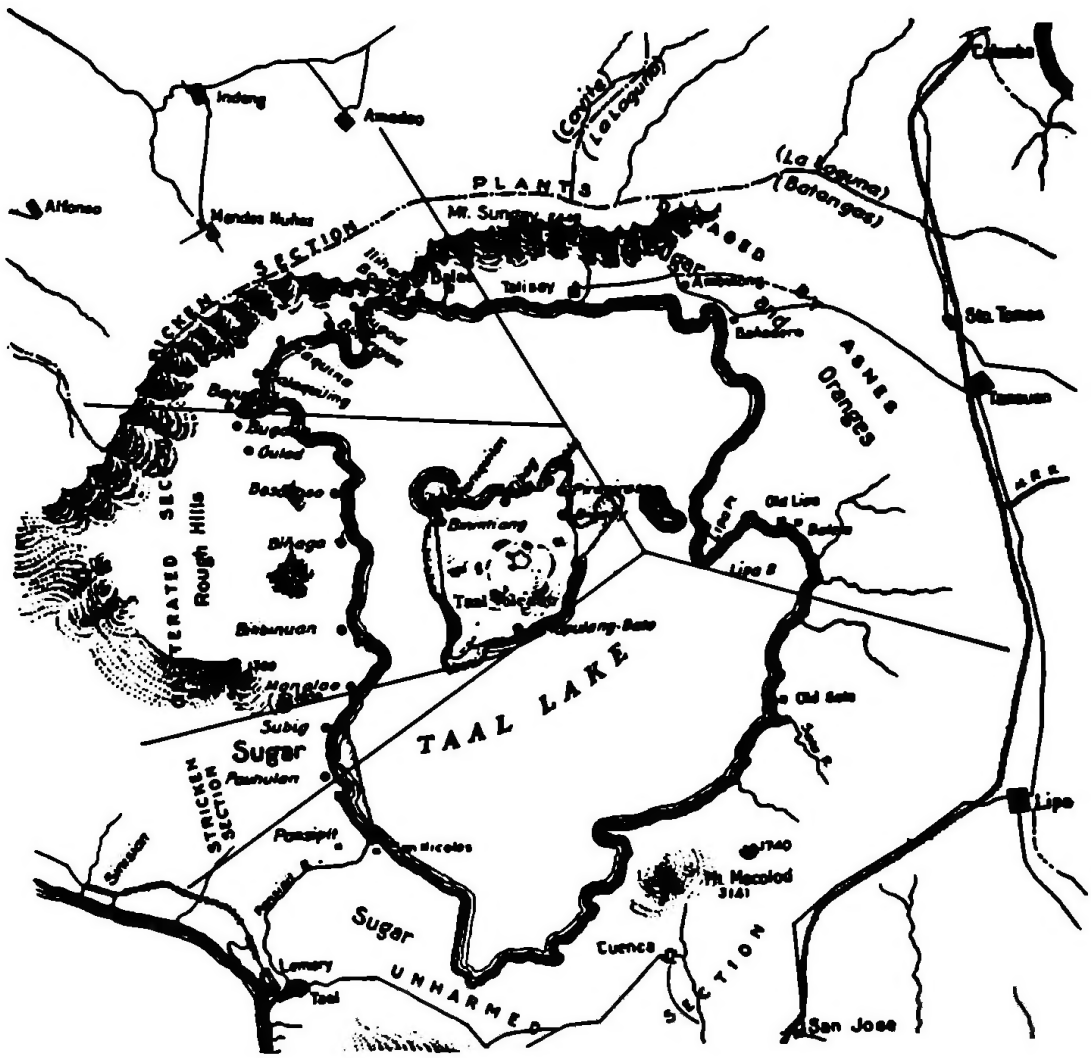
The summer is not a favorable time in which to work in our cities for the Endowment Fund, but we hope this autumn will find all of our so far appointed committees actively engaged in the raising of the quota of their respective cities. We desire to call attention to what Manchester-by-the-Sea accomplished this summer.

Amount to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Amount raised and in Red Cross treasury to date	$696,877.13	
Amount in hands of Endowment Fund Committees and not yet transferred (about)	148,507.67	
		845,384.80
Amount yet to be raised		$1,154,615.20

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage Raised
Akron, Ohio	$6,000	$250.00	—	$5,750.00	4
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	—	—	10,000.00	—
Amesbury, Mass.	90	50.00	—	40.00	55
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	—	—	15,000.00	—
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	8,530.00	—	46,470.00	15
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,633.62	—	39,366.38	41
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	—	—	2,500.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	—	—	42,000.00	—
Canal Zone	700	709.63	9.63	—	101
Canton, Ohio	5,000	—	—	5,000.00	—
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	—	—	5,000.00	—
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	—	3,755.00	6
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	46,250.00	—	171,750.00	21
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,000.00	—	18,000.00	50
Cleveland, Ohio	56,000	—	—	56,000.00	—
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	—	—	18,000.00	—
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	—	—	11,000.00	—
Denver, Colo.	21,000	500.00	—	20,500.00	2
Dallas, Texas	9,000	—	—	9,000.00	—
Detroit, Mich.	46,000	—	—	46,000.00	—
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	—	—	7,800.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,000	—	—	11,000.00	—
Hampden County, Mass.	8,000	—	—	8,000.00	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	—	—	6,000.00	—
Hartford, Conn.	9,800	5,204.60	—	4,595.40	53
Hyde Park, N. Y.	—	100.00	—	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	5,160.27	—	17,839.73	22
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	—	—	24,000.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	—	—	31,000.00	—
Louisville, Ky	22,000	—	—	22,000.00	—
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	—	—	10,000.00	—
Magnolia, Mass.	30	62.00	32.00	—	206
Manchester, Mass.	270	2,048.35	1,778.35	—	758
Massilon, Ohio	1,300	—	—	1,300.00	—
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	—	—	13,000.00	—
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	—	—	11,000.00	—
Newark, N. J.	34,000	—	—	34,000.00	—
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	—	6,159.17	52
New York, N. Y.	476,000	510,821.00	34,821.00	—	107
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	—	—	13,000.00	—

Paterson, N. J.	12,000	—	—	12,000.00	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	—	—	154,000.00	—
Pittsburg, Pa.	53,000	—	—	53,000.00	—
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	—	—	20,700.00	—
Rhode Island	54,000	—	—	54,000.00	—
Richmond, Va.	12,000	—	—	12,000.00	—
San Antonio, Tex.	9,000	—	—	9,000.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	41,000	75,668.34	34,668.34	—	184
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	—	—	7,000.00	—
*Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	—	4,878.92	62
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	—	—	23,700.00	—
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	53,000.00	—	15,000.00	77
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	10.00	—	20,990.00	1-20
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	—	—	16,000.00	—
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	—	—	7,000.00	—
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	—	—	7,000.00	—
Washington, D. C.	33,000	33,890.04	890.04	—	102
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	—	—	6,000.00	—
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	—	—	14,000.00	—
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	1,000.00	—	6,000.00	14

*In the case of Scranton the committee was most active, and in a short time had secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. This it would undoubtedly soon have accomplished had not there occurred a very serious mine disaster in that region. The local community desired to raise itself a large fund for this emergency relief work, which is being carried out along the Red Cross pension plan lines, and asked to be released from its further obligation. Recognizing this sudden emergency relief call that had come upon Scranton, the Red Cross acquiesced in this request, and, while expressing its sympathy for the sufferers from this disaster, extends its congratulations to the Scranton committee for the energy and promptness displayed in the work for the endowment fund and its appreciation of the generosity of the people of that city.



MAP OF THE VICINITY OF THE TAAL VOLCANO

TAAL VOLCANO ERUPTION OF JANUARY 30, 1911

Estimated Damage.

Population, 4,853; dead, 1,335; living, 3,518; buried, 738; bamboo houses lost, 543; large animals lost, 702; personal loss, $130,159; bamboo houses left, 509; homeless people, 1,021; persons wounded, 199.

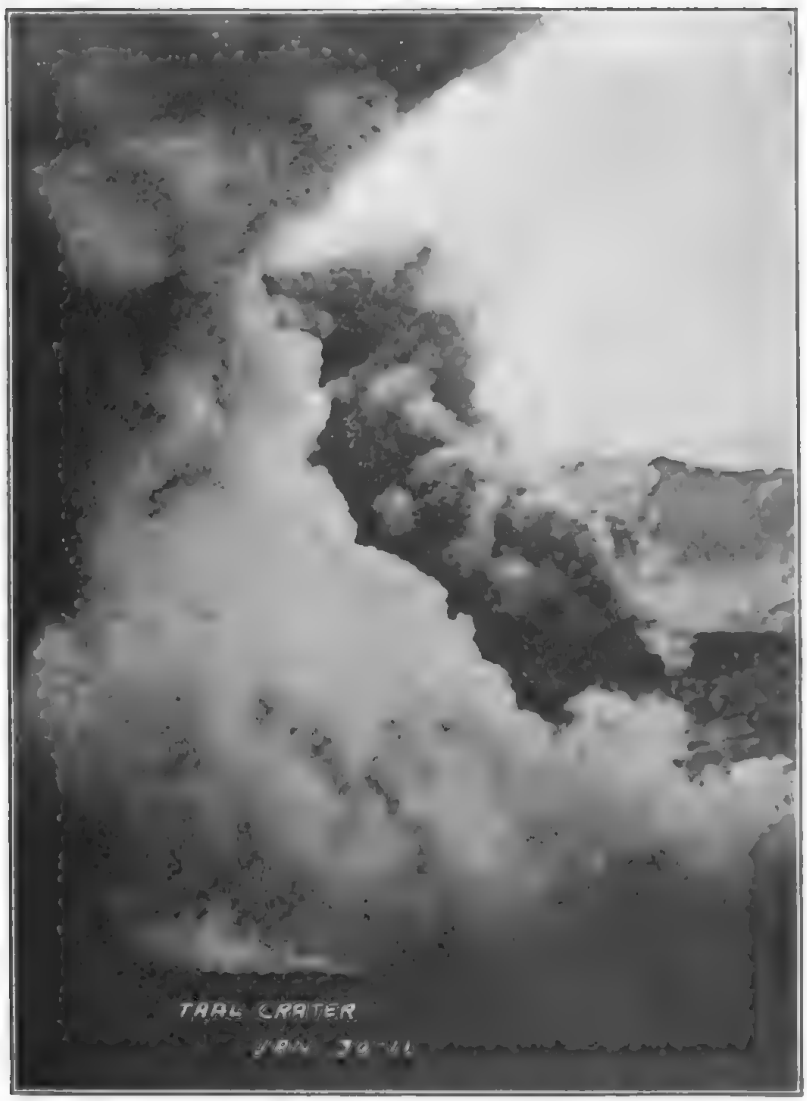
(Attention has been paid only to direct personal loss of householders living in stricken barrios and near the lakeside; no attempt made to estimate value of land rendered useless, trees or plants destroyed or indirect or consequential damage to fruit trees or future crops.)

Governor-General Forbes of the Philippines, in forwarding the report on the Taal Volcano disaster, says:

"The report has been drawn up by Col. W. C. Rivers, who was sent by me to the scene of the disaster, first as my agent to co-ordinate the work of the several government bureaus whose representatives were going to or were at the scene of the disaster, and later as agent for the Philippine Red Cross in charge of the relief."

Accompanying the report are a number of photographs, some of them too gruesome to reproduce, and also a map of the locality, together with tables showing the great loss of life and destruction of native houses.

It will be remembered that the American Red Cross sent a contribution of $1,000 and offered more aid if necessary, but with commendable pride our Philippine Red Cross, expressing itself through its President, the Governor-



TAAL CRATER. JANUARY 30, 1911

General, decided itself to secure the balance required, and promptly raised more than $15,000.

REPORT OF THE TAAL VOLCANO ERUPTION OF 1911.

Taal Volcano, near Manila, the violent eruption of which, at 2:30 a. m., January 30, 1911, destroyed in the twinkling of an eye more than a thousand of the sleeping inhabitants of the surrounding country and awakened with a start not only the people of Manila, but also those of some of the towns as far distant as one hundred miles, has been always known as an active volcano, yet for a century and a half the activity has been confined to the escape of

smoke and steam, so that the people had long ceased to fear danger, and had for generations again lived on the slopes of the low crater itself.

The Taal Volcano, or Taal Island—for the crater is the island—is an irregular island, about three by five miles, and is situated a little to the west of the center of the inland lake of the same name, thirty-five miles to the south of Manila. A precipitous ridge, parallelling the north shore of the lake at a distance of about five miles, renders it difficult to reach Manila in a direct line, so that the distance by the ordinary route of travel is nearer sixty miles. The

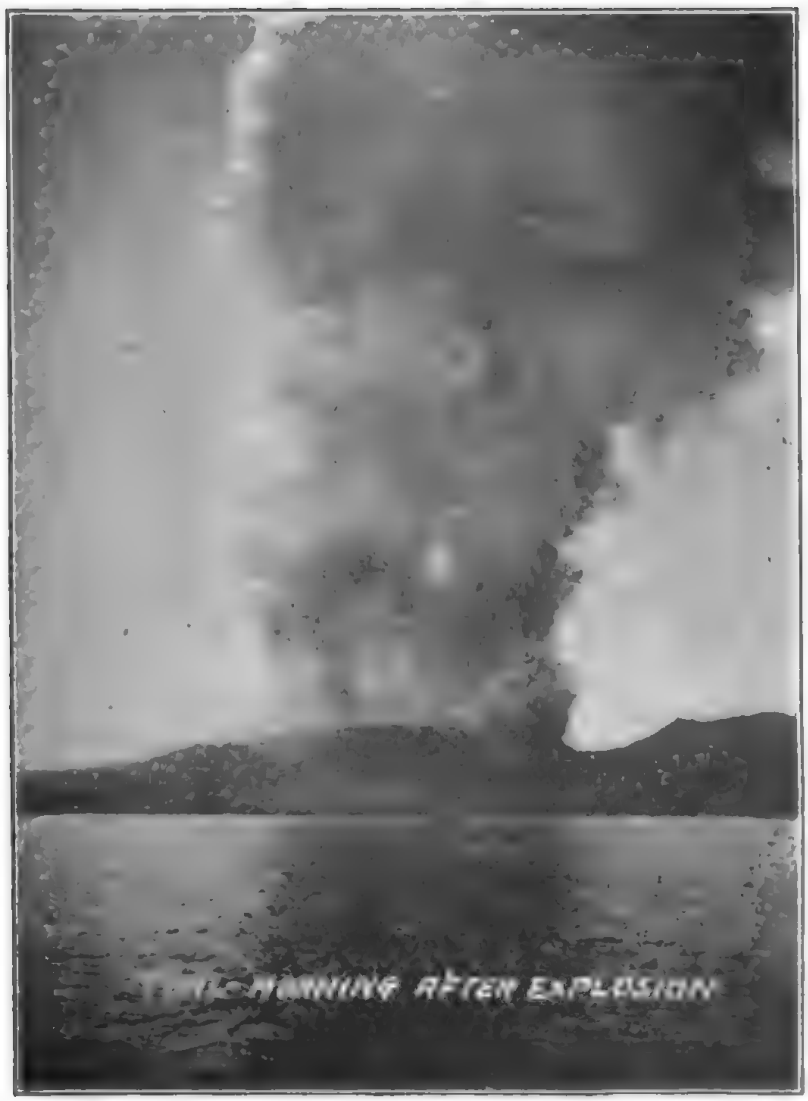
AFTER EXPLOSION—SHOWING ASHES COVERING VEGETATION

lake is about twelve miles long from north to south and eight miles wide. From the east shore of the lake to the volcano the distance is about six miles, while there is only two miles of water separating the volcano and the mainland on the west, where the villages were obliterated.

Taal is remarkable among volcanoes for being so low, which is one of the reasons for the amount of destruction caused by the explosion. Volcanoes generally have their craters well towards the clouds, while the people living in the neighborhood of Taal were living near the top of the mountain, so to speak. The crater itself is about the center of the island, and is approximately

circular in shape, being about a mile across. The rim of the crater is at an average height above the water of about 650 feet, the ground sloping fairly steeply and at about equal angles outside and inside. The lowest part of the crater, where the trails cross by means of which people enter. are about 500 feet above the water level. The lake itself is eight and a half feet above the level of the China Sea, five miles away at the town of Taal.

The island and the country for five miles inland, now completely devoid of vegetation and presenting a dull, gray, desolate aspect, was covered with



TAAL VOLCANO, THE MORNING AFTER THE EXPLOSION

trees, tropical vines and grass previous to the last eruption. On account of the immunity from animal disease enjoyed there, Volcan Island was a favorite place for grazing horses and carabao or cattle. The care of these animals and fishing was the principal occupation of the inhabitants of the seven hamlets on the island, estimated to have numbered over three hundred souls and to have had in all eighty small houses or huts of bamboo. These people had permanent homes, with their gardens, tropical fruit trees and small rice patches, although there was little cultivation on the island. The island was completely devastated in 1754, and it is not known when the people began to reinhabit it, but apparently several generations ago.

The country to the north of the lake is rough, and spurs run down to the water, dividing the north shore into little bays, each of which has its barrio or village. On the east the country is more rolling and it well settled and under cultivation, being devoted largely to oranges and sugar. The south of the lake is devoted to cultivation of sugar. The west shore, which suffered most, and which is more remote, is also rough.

Taal belongs to the explosive type of volcano as distinguished from the

CHURCH OF THE VIRGIN OF CAGSAYSAY, FIVE MILES FROM TAAL LAKE, DAMAGED BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE TAAL VOLCANO.

eruptive kind, and the recent explosion is apparently like the one of 1754, although more sudden, as the volcano in the eighteenth century was in more or less violent eruption at different times during a period of six months. Many of the features of the last eruption, however, resembled those as chronicled by the early Friars, not only in 1754, but in the preceding explosion of 1749, when, at 3 o'clock in the morning of August 11, great noises like artillery firing proceeded from the neighborhood of the volcano. These repeated and terrific explosions in the heavens above the volcano were characteristic

of the 1911 eruption, and some of them were heard as far as Vigan and Laoag, in the extreme north of Luzon. The main explosion awakened the people of Manila, who could plainly see the great black cloud hanging over the volcano and the flashes like lightning that ran through it most of the balance of the night. The night was clear, and these flashes were successive explosions of gases as they escaped from the crater.

In the recent eruption warnings were given by frequent earthquake shocks of varying intensity, and which were felt throughout Luzon for two or three days before the explosion. The first indications were on January 27, and between that date and February 6 over 900 earthquake shocks were registered at the observatory in Manila, over 500 being before the eruption. The increased volume and blackness or smoke and the fumes emitted by the volcano might also have served to alarm any except persons whose life had been spent under the shadow of the crater and who believed it would do them no harm

The Constabulary officer in charge of the Province of Batangas became alarmed for the safety of the people on the volcano on Sunday, January 29, and was in the act of going to the island with the idea of persuading the inhabitants to leave when the explosion occurred and drove him and his officers back for the night.

The map shows that the heavy damage was all to the west of the north and south meridian through the volcano. It is generally assumed that because the villages to the west are nearer the volcano they suffered more, although from the records of the explosion of 1754 the towns on the east of the lake apparently suffered most, unless it be that in that remote date the hamlets on the west were too insignificant to have their sufferings recorded.

Seven hamlets, with over three hundred people on the Volcan Island, were completely obliterated. Not only were the houses smashed in all of them, but they were all so completely covered by the ashes and mud or swept away by the tidal wave that not a trace of the village remains in most places, while in the others charred and blackened human bodies, apparently heavier than he light materials of which the houses were constructed, alone dotted the soil, which is now clean and bare like a desert, where a few days before tropical gardens bloomed and luxuriant fruit trees waved their heads.

About half the sites of the little villages of Bignay and Pirapiraso on the island are under water, and banana and other trees stick up above the level of the lake, while the debris of the destroyed houses, people and domestic animals remained close to the shores in these two places, caught amidst the boughs and stumps of the trees, instead of being swept away, as in most places.

The mainland to the east of the lake suffered scarcely at all, although for about seven miles inland there was a slight coating of ash on all vegetation, and in one village four persons were drowned by the tidal wave. So far as can be ascertained, practically all living things in the seven villages put down on the map in the obliterated section to the west of the volcano were killed at the time of the explosion. In most of these towns the majority of the bodies and most of the debris from the houses were apparently washed into the lake by the tidal wave, as the present aspect is that of a smooth surface of ashy mud, through which is dotted here and there a low stump, and in which hardly even a corner post of the native house is to be seen. Many of the bodies of men and animals found in some of these villages were caught against stumps or other obstacles in a position indicating that the water, when it was bearing them on, was making back into the lake.

The villages of Bugaan and Gulod are back from the lake shore and at an elevation from 300 to 600 feet, so that the tidal wave did not reach them as it did Malinao, Bilibinan, Binaga and Bosoboso. In the two elevated vil-

lages the desolation was complete, while the scene was much more distressing, as the wrecks of the demolished houses all remained and the bodies of the people were all scattered about here and there on the ground as they fell or were caught amid the ruins of the houses.

In the village of Bayungan, to the north of the destroyed section, and the village of Subig, to the south, the damage was less complete, and about half of the houses being smashed, only a few people were killed, while many were injured.

The completeness with which the volcano did its work in the villages on the island itself and the six towns on the main shore to the west of the lake left less than would be expected to be done by the relief party, who had to seek out the wounded and afterward to bury the dead. The number of the wounded was small as compared with the total of the dead.

SITE OF HOUSES—SWEPT PERFECTLY CLEAN

The estimated number killed is 1,335, of which 749 bodies were found and buried. It is estimated that 543 small bamboo houses were destroyed, that 700 animals, including pigs and goats, as well as horses and cattle, were lost, and that the total value of personal property and crops destroyed was about $65,000.00.

There is no road along the west shore of the lake, which is in communication with the world only by means of bancas crossing the lake, and the settlers there, although living comparatively near Manila, were out of communication.

It seems that such wind as blew on the night of the explosion drifted the light ashes generally to the east, and those near the lake naturally thought that the damage, if any, would be principally on the east side. It was not until a day or two after the explosion that full knowledge reached Manila of the terrible havoc in the remote settlements on the west side.

Local officials from Batangas were already at work, and additional relief parties were immediately rushed to the lake. The Army Burial Corps was among the first to volunteer its services, and relief headquarters were established at San Nicolas, on the south side, at the head of the river flowing out of the lake and emptying into the sea.

The immediate difficulty encountered was the need of transportation on the lake, as the native bancas, many of which were large and were propelled by sails, had all been destroyed. There was one small gasoline launch in private hands on the lake, and it was immediately commandeered and other small power launches rushed from Manila as soon as possible. The river flowing out of the lake is a small stream, only about 18 inches deep in places, so that the task of bringing launches up from the sea was no light one. Long ropes were attached and carabaos and gangs of Filipinos practically dragged

VILLAGE OF SUBIC

the launches up the river and placed them on the lake. It was essential to get the very lightest draft boats in order to get them up the river, but with the high northeast monsoon prevailing the water of the lake was so rough that navigation in these little craft, once they were on the lake, was slow and difficult.

The general method pursued in the relief work was to divide the lake shore into five districts, with a relief party in charge of the work in each to seek the wounded and issue food to the hungry and destitute.

Constabulary patrols were rushed to the villages to guard the property in the houses from which the inhabitants had fled in their terror, and to reassure and assist the people.

The doctors of the Bureau of Health and of the Constabulary, with their native assistants, assisted the stricken towns. As soon as the sufferings of

BODIES OF VICTIMS

the wounded were alleviated, attention was turned to burying the dead, which was done very thoroughly by the Army Burial Corps, under the charge of an officer of the Army.

A provisional field hospital was established at the headquarters at San Nicolas, where the wounded were dressed after being collected. They were then sent in bancas down the river, where they were put on government steamers and sent either to the emergency hospital established by the military surgeons in the post at Batangas, or the one established by the Bishop of Lipa at Lipa, or to the Philippine General Hospital at Manila.

The total number of injured treated was only about 175, as compared with over 1,300 dead. With the exception of a very few fractures, the injured were all burned. The doctors inclined to the belief that the burns were caused by the blasts of hot ashes and sand rather than by the explosion. The people were undoubtedly stunned and the houses and trees destroyed by the concussion resulting from the explosion. The explosion was rapidly followed by hot dry and then wet ashes, during which time the survivors say that the whole earth was covered by hot sulphur fumes, which, they claim, suffocated the people. Some survivors claim to have escaped by getting under mats or other articles, and the attitude of many of the corpses, crouching their faces downwards, indicates an effort to get away from the suffocating gases.

Very few people were drowned by the tidal wave itself, which washed away the remains of a number of the villages. Accounts as to the number and size of these waves vary, but the lake is so small and the disturbance was so violent that it is probable the whole bottom and shore of the lake may have been in motion for several seconds, during which the water was violently agitated and which may have caused the water to run around the lake, as it were, like the contents of a wash-basin half filled that is shaken from side to side.

GRAVE IN WHICH 181 WERE BURIED—BUGAAN VILLAGE

The people accepted their misfortune without complaint, and, so far as appearances went, as they trudged along the trail, carrying on their backs and on ponies the remnants of their effects they had saved, no signs of emotion were visible. They seemed to take it as a matter of course, and made no request for assistance or relief, and, generally speaking, the conduct of the survivors was excellent and there was no disorder and no arrests were necessary.

As rapidly as possible house-to-house lists of losses were made by the workers in the different districts. Widows, orphans and destitutes were sought out and supplies of rice and dried fish issued daily to those whose stock of rice had been destroyed or washed away.

As soon as practicable the Insular Government allotted funds for relief work on the public roads on the north and on the south side of the lake, and about 500 men quickly took advantage of the opportunity while the funds lasted. The Red Cross Society in America cabled $1,000.00 and the Filipino Red Cross in Manila opened subscription lists, and the response from all classes was immediate and effective. More than $15,000.00 was promptly raised, the contributors embracing not only the Americans in Manila, but also the English, Chinese and Spanish colonies and the Filipinos.

No salaries or administrative expenses for personnel were necessary in connection with relief work, which was done by government employees, assisted by volunteers from the locality and by church and other agencies near by.

Of the total subscribed about half has been expended, and the other half will be needed to carry the people over until a crop can be harvested in the autumn. Now that the rainy season is beginning, the aspect of the country is already changing. On steep bluffs which were protected from the blast of the volcano, and which were so steep that the ashes have been washed off by the rains, grass is already beginning to sprout, and here and there in the

devastated villages the stumps of bamboo and other trees are growing up, while the sugar cane and corn have in many of the fields shot out through the volcanic deposits.

A most commendable spirit animated all workers, who did not spare themselves by night or day in the rain and sticky volcanic mud in their efforts to aid the suffering people. Great assistance was rendered by the lines of communication established by the Army Signal Corps, the men of which worked like beavers in laying wires from the telegraph station at Taal to headquarters at San Nicolas and over the rough country on to Bayungan, which they connected with Manila again by means of field wireless stations.

ALBANIAN REFUGEES IN MONTENEGRO

THESE TWO WOMEN WHO HAD WALKED IN TO PODGORITZA FROM A DISTANT MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, WILL TAKE THEIR ALLOTMENT OF MAIZE BACK ON THESE HORSES, WHICH WERE HIRED FOR THE PURPOSE AT A COST OF FOUR CROWNS EACH, THE MONEY BEING GIVEN BY AN AMERICAN WHO WAS THERE. THESE WOMEN WILL RECEIVE DOLE FOR FOUR FAMILIES—A TOTAL WEIGHT OF NEARLY 600 POUNDS, FAR TOO MUCH FOR THEM TO HAVE CARRIED ON THEIR BACKS AS THEY HAD PLANNED.

DURING the Albanian revolt against the Turkish Government some 13,000 old men, women and children sought refuge in Montenegro. Some of these were received in the families of the peasants, some inhabited cattle sheds and other hovels, and others, the most wretched, found shelter in caverns.

THIS OLD WOMAN HAD WALKED IN FROM A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE EIGHT HOURS DISTANT, AND IS STARTING ON HER RETURN WITH THE FOOD GIVEN HER

DISTRIBUTING RELIEF TICKETS AT PODGORITZA. REFUGEES ASSEMBLED ON A PLAIN AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN

TWO FAMILIES, SEVENTEEN IN ALL, LIVING IN AN ABANDONED CATTLE SHED NEAR PODGORITZA

THIS FAMILY MANAGED TO GET AWAY FROM ALBANIA BEFORE THE TURKISH TROOPS REACHED THERE

The Montenegrin peasants displayed a remarkable generosity to their self-invited guests, sharing with them their scanty food and giving them shelter. The Montenegrin Government was equally generous, providing food at an expense of 50,000 crowns a month, nearly 20 per cent of the total revenue of the country in normal times, and a much larger proportion then, because of these Albanian disasters industry and commerce were so much slackened.

In addition, the Montenegrin Red Cross opened a hospital at Podgoritza for both the wounded Albanians and the Turks. The men were brought down from the mountains by women, who carried them in blanket litters. Food was distributed at Podgoritza, and the refugees in the distant villages were forced to travel a long way for their allotment. These refugees are all Christians.

An appeal for assistance for these unfortunate people came to the American Red Cross from one of their own nationality in this country. At the same time a report was received by the State Department from our Minister at Athens, acting under the instructions of the Department, issued some time ago, requesting our diplomatic agents to report such disasters to the American Red Cross, telling of the great suffering among these refugees, and which he had personally investigated. Hoping to avert the fate of possible starvation of these unfortunate people, for the Montenegrin Government's resources had been taxed to the uttermost in its generous aid, the Minister wrote:

"I avail myself of the privilege of your instructions to call the attention of the American Red Cross to this situation. Happily, the conditions of life here are such that a small amount of money will accomplish a great deal. The Red Cross in Montenegro is well organized, its head being Monsignor Mytrophan, the Metropolitan of Cettinge, and contributions may be sent to him."

Upon receipt of this report the American Red Cross forwarded $1,000 to aid in this relief work. Since then the Turkish Government has promised protection to the refugees, and most of them have returned to their homes.

We are indebted to the Hon. George H. Moses for the interesting photographs reproduced with this article.

CAVE-DWELLERS NEAR PODGORITZA

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN TRIPOLI-IN-BARBARY

September-December, 1910.

TRIPOLI-IN-BARBARY should possess a peculiar interest for all Americans. No sooner launched upon the voyage of independence than our government was confronted with the problem of protecting American shipping from the piratical incursions of the Barbary States of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. We had at that time vessels totaling 20,000 registered tonnage and 2,000 American sailors engaged in this trade.

Consequently, it was deemed advisable to enter into treaty relations with these States. That with Tripoli, signed in 1799 (more favorable to the United States than were the others), was broken by the Arab ruler in 1801, and war was proclaimed. An American fleet blockaded the port of Tripoli for three years and had several armed conflicts with the native forces. It was during this period that young Lieutenant Decatur immortalized the American navy by his daring and brilliant feat of entering the harbor under cover of darkness and burning the captured *Philadelphia*, which had grounded on a reef while pursuing a Tripoli corsair in 1803. Her crew, together with Captain Bainbridge and officers, were prisoners here until the signing of the Treaty of Peace in 1805, which was greatly accelerated by the successful and remarkable campaign of our General Eaton in capturing and hoisting the American flag over the fortress of Derna, the most eastern town of Tripolitania. All of this country has been under the Turkish dominion since 1835.

With a coast line of over 1,000 miles on the Mediterranean, distant about 275 miles to the south of Sicily, she is driven like a wedge into the heart of the great Sahara, with Egypt on the east and Tunis on the west.

As the city of Tripoli is the seat of the Commandant of all the Turkish forces which are necessary to police this vast country of 400,000 square miles, naturally one would expect to find military hospitals properly equipped to effectively deal with an epidemic of cholera; but, unfortunately, nothing was ready to combat the disease when it made its first appearance during the latter part of September, having been brought here directly by a Jewish family from Naples.

It is well to note here some special conditions that favored the spread of cholera in Tripoli. There is a large Jewish population, amounting to 12,000 out of a total of 40,000; most of them are exceedingly poor and are found in a congested quarter where the sanitary conditions are execrable. The water supply comes from old wells and cisterns, liable to contamination from their proximity to cesspools, as there exists no drainage or sewerage system in the city. This herding together of the poorer classes largely explains the cause of their vulnerability to the attack of the cholera germ. Most all of the square or rectangular houses are of one or two stories; are constructed of brown sandstone blocks covered with mortar and then treated to a wash of different colors, usually white. These houses formerly made practically a solid block of masonry, so that it was possible to walk on the roofs from one part of the town to any other section without resorting to the streets, which were nothing but tunnels exposed at intervals to the rays of the sun. A few years ago the authorities were persuaded to open several streets, thus improving sanitary conditions by allowing fresh air thoroughly disinfected by this African sun to enter rooms that were previously damp,

MOST DENSELY POPULATED SECTION OF TRIPOLI-IN-BARBARY, OCCUPIED BY THE JEWS

dark and badly ventilated. In making an investigation of the Jewish quarter the writer noted that the sun rarely penetrated the small rooms leading from the courtyard. In one room, 6 by 14, we saw two men engaged in weaving silk ribbon, two women doing their weekly washing, one young girl caring for a sick child, and two young men, just convalescent, lying on the stone floor without even a mat under them and nothing to cover their scantily-clad bodies, for in very few of the families that suffered from the cholera was it possible to duplicate the clothing, mats, etc., burned by order of the Sanitary Commission.

Another reason why the Jewish people here are especially subject to cholera is found in the custom of visiting the home of the deceased immediately after death and remaining several hours; and these visits are not restricted to the immediate friends and relatives.

On the other hand, the Arabs, who constitute 60 per cent of the population of this city, have small families and the customary exclusiveness of the Mohammedan home would not admit of the congested conditions prevalent among the Jews. Furthermore, the Arab is a great lover of sunshine and fresh air—two most potent enemies of the cholera germ.

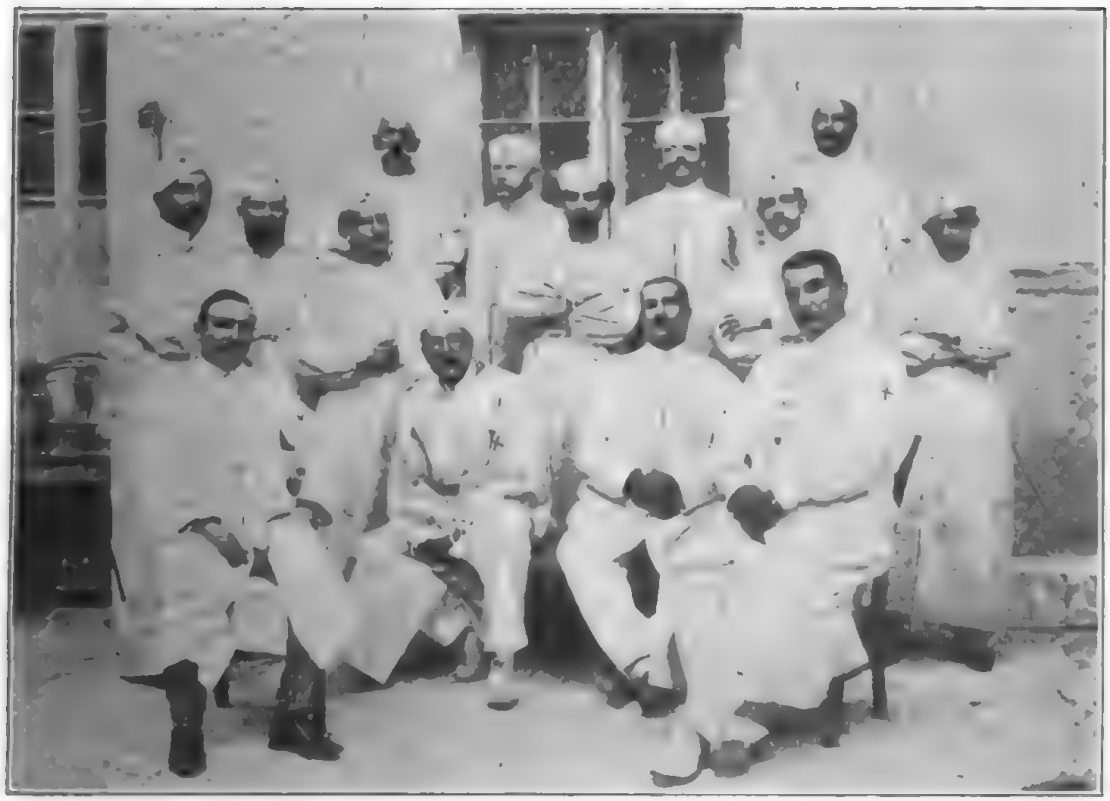
The first death from cholera occurred on the 4th of October. Immediately the Sanitary Commission ordered the house where the death had occurred to be isolated and placed a military cordon about it. Every house in which a case was reported was isolated and a guard installed. After several days the policing of individual houses became too great a task for the Gendarmerie, and, consequently, only the infected district was guarded by a strong cordon of police. The alarming increase of fresh cases induced the Italian Consulate-General to take measures to safeguard the 1,500 Italian subjects here.

A JEWISH OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

Accordingly, two volunteer ambulance squads were formed, headed by Italian doctors, who trained them in their duties; a guard was established at the Franciscan Infirmary, where all the necessary equipment for ambulance work was installed, and the Red Cross flag was hoisted. During the entire period of the cholera regular drilling was kept up and the corps were subject to the orders of the consuls stationed at this post. On the 19th of October the consular body took action by appointing a committee to investigate conditions and to report in reference to a plan to care for all the foreign residents who might be stricken with the epidemic. The Italian Catholic Mission placed at the disposition of the consuls a splendid building formerly used as an Orphans' Asylum, to be used as an International Lazaretto, and confined to Christians on account of its limited capacity. The gift was accepted and work was commenced at once to transform it into a well-equipped hospital.

In the meantime the local government had constructed six or seven wooden barracks for the Turkish and other subjects not eligible to the International Lazaretto. A rough wooden contrivance served as an ambulance to transport patients to the barracks, which were entirely lacking in the simplest conveniences for the sick, devoid of proper apparatus for disinfection, and meagerly supplied with medicines, and also without a proper nursing and medical staff. Finally the Jewish people began to refuse to report any new cases, as they felt it was sure death to be transported to the Turkish barracks.

At the end of October a panic prevailed among the Jews. Those with a bank account closed their places of business and escaped to Malta, Tunis and Italy. The effect upon the poorer classes at seeing their leaders forsaking them was not reassuring, and many of them lost heart. Poor as these Jewish people are under ordinary conditions, they were especially so at this period on account of the failure of the crops for the last three successive years, and



ITALIAN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SQUAD—TRIPOLI-IN-BARBARY

OFFICERS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

there is no doubt but that their badly nourished bodies and the lack of careful medical attendance explains the large death rate among the cases officially reported.

Just before the termination of the cholera there was opened for the European Jewish subjects a well-equipped barracks, erected and paid for by the Director of the Banca di Roma. The Turkish Government also established a home for convalescents and provided a house for suspected cases; tents were provided for many Jewish people who were sent out of the city to relieve the congested condition of the quarter where the cholera had claimed most of its victims. Finally there came a splendid rain, and the epidemic was stayed.

During this period the commerce and business of the city suffered severely. The Government voted an allowance of about $30.00, to be expended daily

LIVING ROOM OF ONE OF THE HOMES VISITED BY CHOLERA

for the purchase of bread for the poorest cholera sufferers; the Comunita Israelitica issued an appeal to all friends of charity to help them in their distress. Money came from all parts of Tripolitania, wherever any Jewish people resided; Paris sent $1,600; friends in New York, $1,371; in London, $1,250, and contributions in smaller amounts came from other foreign cities, the total of which amounted to $8,800. The daily allowance by the Government was cut off as soon as the epidemic ceased. This, together with the fact that the winter was exceptionally cold, caused a great deal of suffering among the widows and orphans. A report to the American Red Cross Association on the conditions existing here among the cholera sufferers brought speedy aid in the sum of $1,000, which proved a great boon to these poor people.

Our American Vice Consul took charge of the distribution of this fund, and decided to give the money in person to the families in the most need. He accordingly appointed a committee composed of prominent Jewish citizens to make out a list of these families and to apportion among them the amount at

his disposition. On the 7th of April, in the presence of the committee, 92 families were given their share of the Red Cross fund; 58 widows, with their 165 children, received 3,175 francs; 30 orphans, 665 francs; 23 persons, who had been entirely supported by deceased sons, received 415 francs, and 28 persons, who had been partially supported by deceased sons, were paid 303 francs. In all, there were 304 persons to receive assistance. The method of distribution has been especially commended on all sides, and the Vice Consul deserves credit for his successful administration of this fund.

It certainly will be a satisfaction to all interested parties in the splendid work of the American Red Cross to know that its timely contribution has been put to such serviceable use; and the procession of representatives of 92 families filing into the Consulate to receive their allotment presented a most striking

BARRACKS TO WHICH JEWISH CHOLERA PATIENTS WERE TRANSPORTED

example of the helping hand of our Red Cross, which responds to the call of every land and people in dire distress.

This Consulate has been especially pleased at the opportunity of carrying out the wishes of the Red Cross, and since the writer's return to his post he has received calls from a committee of the Comunita Israelitica to express its appreciation of the generous help from America; also many persons of all races and nationalities represented here have given expression to their admiration for the effective organization of the American Red Cross as an agent for the assistance of humanity in exceptional times of need.

Such acts of charity make friends for the Peace Movement of the World, in which the United States must continue to be the foremost champion.

JOHN S. WOOD,
American Consul.

Tripoli-in-Barbary, June 26, 1911.

THE RED CROSS SEAL IN THE TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

BY PHILIP P. JACOBS, PH. D.,

Assistant Secretary National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

DESIGN OF 1911 RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL. COLORS, RED AND GREEN

EVERYTHING points this year to a larger sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals than ever before. Not only will the country be better organized, but the arrangements for the handling of the seals will be carried on on a more efficient basis.

For the first time since the inauguration of the National Red Cross Seal movement, the American Red Cross has transferred the entire executive management of the campaign to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In view of the fact that the money derived from the sale of seals was entirely for tuberculosis work in the communities in which the seals are sold, it was deemed wise to place the promotion and conduct of this campaign entirely in the hands of an organization whose main object is the prevention of tuberculosis. The National Association will act as the National Agent of the American Red Cross. The preliminary details of the campaign have been worked out in close co-operation with the officials of the American Red Cross, and all matters of policy will be decided between the officials of the two organizations. In order to facilitate the business arrangements of the campaign, the National Association has opened a new executive office in Washington, at 715 Union Trust Building, with Robert C. Sanger, formerly of Providence, R. I., in charge. Mr. Sanger has a wide business experience, and also a social training, both of which qualifications would render him an admirable man for the position which he is called upon to fill.

The design for the new seal has just been perfected, and is shown in the cut illustrating this article. The circle about the design is in heavy red ink, with which the white corners give the effect, when the seal is affixed to a letter or a package, of a circular seal. Every effort has been made this year to get away from the conventional ideas of stamps and seals in the design which is being used. The pretty Christmas scene which is depicted in the design should appeal very strongly during the holiday season.

The contracts for the printing of the seals and the advertising matter have been let, and fifty million seals are now being printed. It is planned to begin shipment of the seals early in October. The advertising material that will be used this year has been carefully scrutinized, and will be of the highest quality.

The National Association has already effected Red Cross Seal Organizations in practically all of the large States of the Union. In a few States where independent seals were sold last year the Red Cross Seals will be sold this year. From the present outlook, very few independent Christmas seals will be sold. This is especially desired, in view of the fact that the Post-office Department seriously considered this year the complete abolition of the entire movement, and only consented to allow the sale to proceed provided the seals were used only on the back of letters. In other words, the Post-office will not carry mail which bears Red Cross Seals on the face of the letter or package.

Free advertising space has already been secured in nearly thirty of the leading magazines, and two of the largest syndicates controlling street car advertising in the United States have already signified their willingness to give free advertising space in the cars which they control. Others will doubtless follow their example.

Last year about $310,000 was realized from the sale of Red Cross Seals, an increase of nearly $80,000 from the year preceding. What this money has meant in the prevention of tuberculosis in hundreds of towns and cities can hardly be estimated. It has meant the saving of many lives and the advancement of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in places where otherwise no movement would have been forwarded. The American Red Cross is surely helping the cause of peace when it promotes this war against tuberculosis.

HOW MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA RAISED ITS SHARE OF THE RED CROSS ENDOWMENT

Manchester's Quota, $270; Raised $2,048.35.

THE pretty old town of Manchester, on the North Shore, not far from the "Summer Capital" at Beverly, is the first of our small towns to raise its quota of the American Red Cross Endowment Fund. Manchester's population is 2,700, and this made its share of the endowment, at 10 cents per capita, $270.

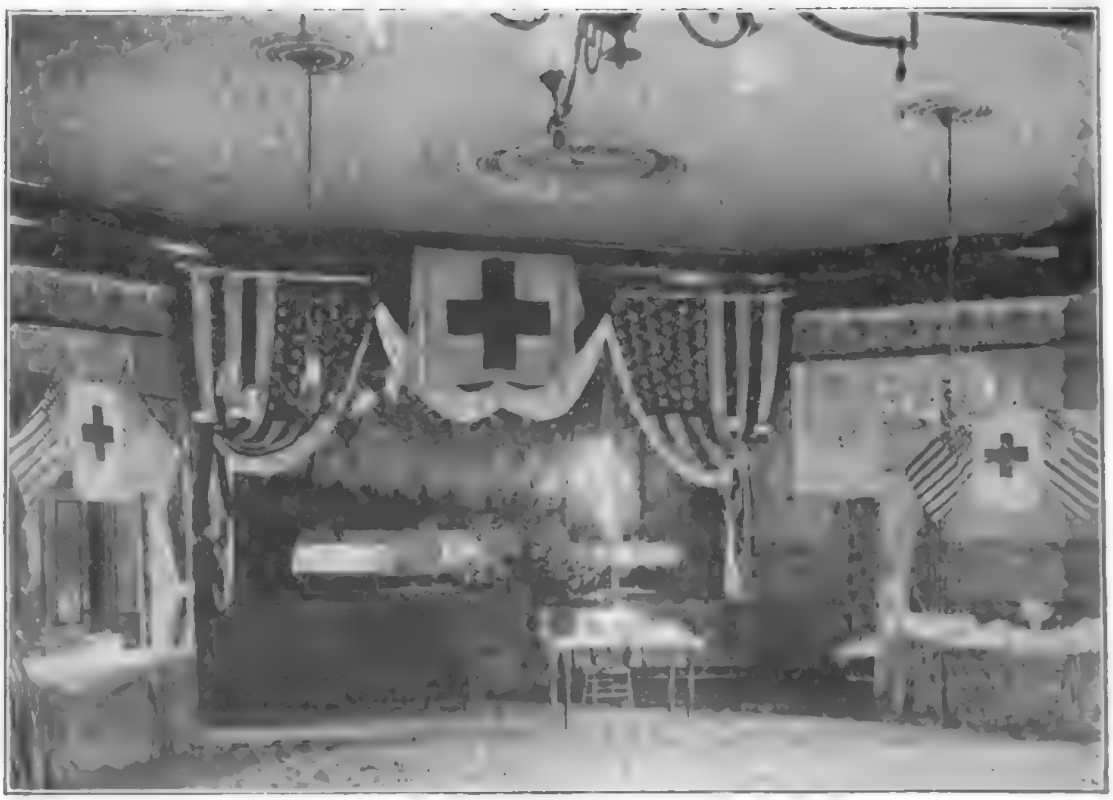
Someone proposed a Bag Sale to raise this amount. Everyone uses bags of some kind or other, and here was a chance to replenish the household and individual supply of bags for the purchaser's convenience and for the benefit of our American Red Cross. Remember, this "our" means the Red Cross of all the people of this country; so everyone has an interest in it and a right of proprietorship.

Because of this national and patriotic character it was decided to adopt our national colors and to have a Red Table, a White Table, and a Blue Table. The tables devoted to lemonade, ice cream and candy were also to be Red, White and Blue, in their order.

The churches all entered into the work with energy. A committee of ladies from the Congregational Church took the Red Table, with its miscellaneous bags: the Unitarian and Episcopal summer churches had the White Table for sewing work and mending bags; the Baptist Church had the Blue Table, with travelers' bags; the Catholic Church took the Ice Cream and Cake Table; the Harmony Guild of Young Ladies, the Lemonade Table, and the Kings' Daughters, the Candy Table. A committee of the Women's Club had charge of the decorations, another committee of the door receipts, and the Publicity Committee was composed of the editors of the two Manchester weekly papers.

It was astonishing the way the Bag species increased in number. New bags were invented; old bags brought again to light and reproduced. The lists in the small circular that was sent out along the Shore gives only a partial number of them. There were others—sleeping bags, automobile hat bags and wrap bags, carriage bags, exquisite lace hand bags, ribbon bags, hot-water bottle bags, small ironing-board bags, jelly bags, etc., etc.

TOWN HALL IN WHICH THE BAG SALE WAS HELD



LEMONADE, ICE CREAM AND CANDY TABLES

Friends of the Red Cross from afar, seeing the notice of the sale in the papers, sent bags. One, made of a towel, with red crosses on the sides, was purchased by a friend for the Red Cross Car. Even Madam Pussy was not forgotten, a bag for her being sent by a well-known and delightful woman of Boston's literary world, and in regard to which a brilliant New York Unitarian divine inquired if it was furnished with mice.

The Selectmen of the village, realizing the national and patriotic nature of the Red Cross, gave the use of the Town Hall without charges. Messrs. Roberts & Hoare had the booths put up free of expense. Mr. Edward A. Lane gave the large sign on the Town Hall and had it put in place, and the local G. A. R. organization loaned their large flag decorations for the stage.

Right and left, on all sides, was shown the interest and sympathy which the Red Cross inspires in all whenever it is once understood; and this is the best of all, the universality of the love of humanity and the love of country.

What of results? Beyond all expectations. The sale opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. By 4 o'clock its tables were denuded of most of their bags. Hundreds of persons packed the Town Hall. Automobiles and carriages blocked the town streets. The Chief of Police, who, with his assistants, was kindly taking care of traffic, could hardly find time to run in for a moment to obtain the Bachelor's Bag, which he had reserved early in the day.

The President, who once said he had learned early in his administration that one of the Presidential duties was to swell the gate receipts, had hoped to be present to swell those of his own Red Cross, but Fate, in the person of Congress, prevented. However, Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft were liberal patrons, and went away with their arms loaded with bags of many kinds.

The ladies of the Decorating Committee had charge of a Red Cross First Aid Exhibition, with its boxes for surgeons, industrial companies, gymnasiums, schools, etc., its text-books in English and other languages, and also an emergency box for immediate use after disasters, containing cards of registration, vouchers, telegraph blanks, brassards, flags, etc. There were pictures of the Red Cross Car and posters of precaution against personal accidents.

"How about the financial results?" you ask. Manchester swells with pride when it answers your question. Its quota was $270. It raised $2,048.35. Not one penny of expense was incurred. Everything was donated. So Manchester not only secured its share, but raised nearly eight times this amount.

Here is the circular it sent out, and its message to our other cities and towns is, "Go thou and do likewise:"

BAG SALE,

For Manchester's Share of the American Red Cross Endowment,

TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER,

Wednesday, August 16, from 3 to 10 P. M.

Manchester plans to raise its share of the Red Cross Endowment by this sale, and hopes you will aid it in this patriotic and humane endeavor.

PRESIDENT TAFT, who is President of the American Red Cross, says:

"The time has come when the American Red Cross should be placed on a permanent and efficient basis by an Endowment Fund. The standing of this remarkable organization throughout the world, its importance to our own country, and its beneficent influence for peace and good will in international

relief work commend it to the public-spirited men and women of the United States. I believe you cannot appeal to them in vain to aid in providing the American Red Cross with an endowment of $2,000,000, less than the funds of the societies of the other first powers, so that our National Society may take its proper place in this great international institution."

SECRETARY KNOX says:

"When one considers the enormous endowments that Red Cross societies have in other countries much less rich than our own, it seems a shocking thing that the American Red Cross should not long ago have had an adequate

EXHIBITION TABLE—RED, WHITE AND BLUE TABLES

endowment. I have no doubt that the appeal now being made will receive a generous response, such as will give our Red Cross that large endowment fund so necessary to its permanent and steady efficiency."

SECRETARY MACVEAGH says:

"The next International Red Cross Conference will be held for the first time in the United States in 1912, and at that time our American Red Cross should be on as firm a financial basis as are the societies of Europe and Japan. This can easily be accomplished if our people are once aroused to the importance of raising this needed fund."

SENATOR ROOT says:

"I wish that the people of the United States could be brought to generally understand the great services that the Red Cross is rendering. I am sure that if they do understand it they will support the organization cheerfully and generously."

A letter just received from the Vice-President of the Japanese Red Cross says that it expects to have its endowment fund of $7,500,000 completed by the autumn.

RED TABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS BAGS.

Bags for dresses, bathing suits, laundry, fans and slippers, opera glasses, shirtwaists, sachets, corks, string, brooms, dusters, clothespins, sand, tennis balls, marbles, beans, etc.

WHITE TABLE.

SEWING AND WORK BAGS.

Sewing bags for guest rooms, dressing rooms, bachelors, travelers, apron sewing bags, mending bags, knitting bags, button bags, etc.

BLUE TABLE.

BAGS FOR TRAVELERS.

Bags for handkerchiefs, shirtwaists, night dresses, corsets, gloves, shoes, toilet articles, washcloths, sponges, hand glasses, powder, tags, etc.

LEMONADE, CANDY, ICE CREAM AND CAKE TABLES.

Anyone unable to attend who may desire to contribute can send money or check to Mr. O. T. Roberts, treasurer, care Manchester Trust Company, Manchester, Mass.

Admittance 25 cents, Children 10 cents.

After 6 P. M. all admittance 10 cents.

"THE BIRD OF FORTUNE"
AT THE MANCHESTER BAG SALE

WHAT THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER DID

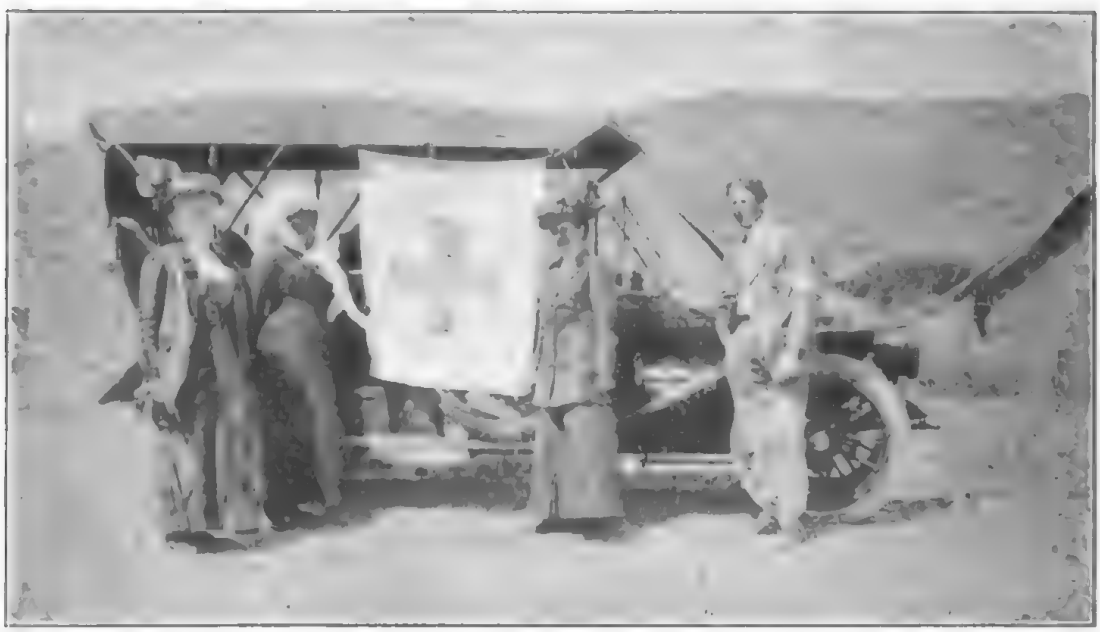
By MISS MARY J. GALE, *Secretary.*

AT eleven o'clock on the morning of May 8, the people of San Diego, seventeen miles away, were notified that the battle of Tia Juana, Mexico, had commenced.

There was desultory fighting between the federals and the "insurrectos" during the entire day, but not until the morning of the 9th was there need of Red Cross assistance.

Mrs. G. H. Ballou, chairman of the local chapter of San Diego, was kept closely informed and immediately went to the scene of action with volunteers, assistants, physicians, nurses, etc.

General Bliss and Captain Wilcox extended to the Red Cross all courtesy



RED CROSS AUTOMOBILE AT FIRST BATTLE OF TIA JUANA. MRS. GEORGE H. BALLOU, CHAIRMAN, SAN DIEGO RED CROSS CHAPTER, STANDING AT LEFT

possible and aided in every way in caring for the wounded who came or were brought across the line.

The Red Cross volunteers who entered Mexico and carried on the search for the dead and wounded did good service. The dead and wounded, mostly wounded, numbered about sixty.

The refugees who fled across to the United States came with absolutely nothing. There were about 140 of these people. They were the peaceful citizens living in and about the little towns whose source of revenue was from the visiting tourist. The husbands and fathers of many were among the killed and wounded. The terrified women and children had crept through the border fence and were hiding in the chaparral in the little hollows, with no food and no protection, and presented a pitiful sight to the searching parties.

The Mexicans in San Diego are none of them wealthy, but they did, and are doing, all they can for their distressed countrymen.

The Red Cross asked the Associated Charities to grant them the services of Miss Dietzler to organize a camp, which was done. The refugees, unprovided for, have been gathered into this camp and furnished tents. Rations were issued, and as soon as possible those who are capable will be given work.

The chaotic condition prevents the return of these people to their homes, but the refugees at Campo and Tecarte are being cared for as close to their homes as possible. This is done that they may return at the earliest opportunity.

The wounded are recovering and the Red Cross officers feel that the situation has been well and economically handled.

At the same time, circumstances have arisen, as they do in every crisis, to make one fact apparent to those in authority, especially when considering the sudden demand for aid and the inaccessibility of the place

Some sort of measures must be taken that will prevent the abuse of the Red Cross symbol in the hands of those who have neither merciful duty towards humanity nor shame over violating a sacred trust.

RED CROSS CAMP FOR MEXICAN REFUGEES, TIA JUANA

Another Battle.

On the morning of June 20, Captain Frank A. Wilcox, of the 30th Regiment, who was in charge of affairs for the United States Government at the border in American Tia Juana, notified Mrs. George H. Ballou, chairman of the Red Cross at San Diego, that everything indicated a battle between the federal Mexicans and the filibusters. The latter had been in possession of lower California, around Tia Juana, Mexico, ever since the 9th of May, at which date a battle had been fought.

Mrs. Ballou promptly made the plans for establishing a field hospital and was in readiness to meet every emergency. On the morning of June 22, Captain Wilcox telephoned for the Red Cross to come at once and bring doctors and nurses as the battle had begun and there were several hundred men engaged in the struggle.

The automobiles of Mrs. D. C. Collier and Miss Edyth Copley had been selected by the chairman and were awaiting orders. Both women are mem-

bers of the Red Cross, as are also the chauffeurs of their machines. Mrs. Ballou had accepted from among the doctors who had proffered their assistance, Doctors Newman, Thornton, Wedgforth and Fareed (the latter a highly educated Persian, who was educated in the United States and was visiting here at this time). These physicians were to co-operate with the two army surgeons, Gibson and Johnson, who were already stationed at the border.

Mrs. Ballou's other assistants were two trained nurses, the Misses Shott and Blackburn, who were to do immediate Red Cross hospital service, together with the following local Red Cross members: Mrs. D. C. Collier, Mrs. Rae Copley Raum, Miss Edyth J. Copley, Mrs. George H. Ballou, Herman Steinmeyer and Oscar Harding, Dr. Newman bringing as his special assistant Thomas Faulkner.

When the Red Cross party, headed by the chairman, arrived the battle was well in progress. The hospital tent of the United States troops and the officers' mess tent were tendered to the Red Cross for immediate use. Everything was made in readiness to raise the Red Cross field hospital tent the instant it became necessary. The site had previously been chosen by the chairman after advising with Captains Wilcox and McMasters, and was about 150 feet from the camp of the United States troops.

The Red Cross was in readiness when the first man was brought in. He was seriously wounded in the groin. Another man immediately followed, but he was prostrated through lack of food and the effort of carrying a wounded comrade over a mile in his arms. As the third man was sent in and all were being attended, an assembly call from the bugle rang out clear and decisive. While the workers were still wondering, General Mosby and Lieutenant Laflin, with more than a hundred worn and disheartened men following them, came slowly staggering through the customs gates and threw themselves on the mercy of the United States, claiming refugee protection. Mosby declared that because of the overwhelming numbers of the Vega forces this was the only escape from absolute slaughter for his men.

The members of the Red Cross party at once boarded a construction train and started for the battle field. They were halted by some Mexican troops who clambered up beside them and conducted them to headquarters. There they were notified that the Mexican troops had their own fully equipped hospital service and were in every way prepared to care for all the wounded and bury the dead.

Those who surrendered to the United States, even the wounded, were transferred to Fort Rosencrans and there held as governmental prisoners until liberated by orders from Washington.

The day after the battle a wounded halfbreed Blackfoot Indian crawled across the border and was sent to the Red Cross. This man was, probably, the only one to escape death. He was wounded in the foot and in a horrible condition. He crept fourteen miles through cactus and chaparral without food and not a drop of water to drink. The wound was infested with maggots.

The condition of the men who surrendered can best be understood when it is known that most of them had not tasted food for 48 hours.

The two nurses donated their services to the Red Cross, and the services of the others were also voluntary.

The men wounded in the battle of May 9, and who were under Red Cross care, were transferred from the Agnew Hospital to the Helping Hand Home as speedily as the recovery of each warranted. They are being cared for by the free clinic of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. They leave as soon as they are able to go to their homes or to work.

THE FEDERALS AND THE RED CROSS, TIA JUANA

Concerning the Mexican refugees in their camp: These people were not able to return to their homes at once because of conditions. They were sent as soon as advisable. Everything is so devastated and inaccessible that the refugees, who are absolutely penniless, were perfectly helpless. The camp near American Tia Juana is now, however, a thing of the past, and the work still left for the Red Cross is rapidly shaping towards the end. A few wounded and one woman with several small children are still being cared for. The husband of this woman was shot while milking his cow, and their home destroyed.

SURRENDERED FILIBUSTERS, RED CROSS AND UNITED STATES SOLDIERS

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CHINESE FAMINE

Quotations from the Rev. E. C. Lobenstine's report, June 12, 1911.

[Besides his reclamation proposals, quoted later, Mr. Lobenstine makes a number of other valuable suggestions as to teaching more scientific farming, and the transportation to Manchuria of some of this large population.]—EDITOR.

THE work of famine relief distribution in North Anhwei is now practically completed, and while reports are not yet in from all of the district centers, it is necessary that I should make my report to you of the work that has been done here during the past few months.

In addition to the four cities situated along the Ko river, which were those originally chosen by the Shanghai Committee for their relief, six others have been added. Four of these have each had one distribution of grain and one of seed beans made to them. Distributions in these centers, as well as in the four cities first named, have been carried through under the supervision of foreigners as well as of Chinese. The grain distributions now taking place in Fengtai and Shouchow are entirely in the hands of Mr. Su and his staff.

The most cordial relations have existed throughout between Mr. Su and myself in the work that has been assigned us. He has shown great earnestness in his appeals for help, and has kept himself informed of the needs of the magistracies in the famine region, and has shown himself a man of integrity in the work that has been entrusted to him. On his staff he has several men who have done most excellent work, and without whose services the work of the committee must have been greatly handicapped. Mr. Liu, who has been working for months at Pochow, and Messrs. Yung and Tien are deserving of the highest praise. The foreigners who have been associated with these men speak very enthusiastically of the ability and the earnestness they have shown in the work throughout.

The Local Committees.

The Committee's decision to organize at each center a local committee, consisting of a member of the local gentry, a Catholic priest and a Protestant missionary has been a very good one. The most cordial relations have existed in these cities between the members of these committees. United in one purpose of relieving those who were in the direst of need, all things which generally tend to keep men apart were lost sight of, and the work has been carried on with little or no friction. Many new acquaintances and friendships have been made, and we believe that, with few or no exceptions, the work of these committees has had the heartiest approval and sympathy of the local gentry as well as the people who were receiving relief. The form of organization and of working has undoubtedly done much to leave a good feeling everywhere that the committee has done its work.

Under these committees few, if any, of the men who have been giving their time to the constant canvassing of the needy in their homes, to the large amount of secretarial work that had to be done, and to the work of handling the grain, have received more than their bare expenses. Large quantities of grain have thus been distributed at a comparatively slight expense. These men have done faithful and hard work. During the latter part of the spring,

when typhus was prevalent, many of them have run great risks and a considerable number have come down with the fever.

Special mention should be made of the work of a few of the officials. Prominent amongst these in the committee's work has been the magistrate at Mengchen. He has shown himself in heartiest sympathy with the work that the committee had undertaken, and has rendered every possible help. He has given a large amount of time to the famine distribution, rising early in the morning and being frequently present all day long at the distributions.

Special reference should also be made to the officials at Pochow, Lingpi and Wuho, all of whom have done all in their power to facilitate the work of the committee.

The most efficient local Chinese organizations through whom the local committees have worked have undoubtedly been the Mengchen Famine Relief Committee and the Hwaiyuan Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hwang, the chairman of the Mengchen committee, and Mr. Liu, the vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce at Hwaiyuan, have both given practically their entire time to famine work.

We have been in a better position to follow up the work of these two committees than that of the others, and we have been convinced of the thoroughness and good judgment shown by them in their work. It is a great pleasure to be able to feel that, notwithstanding the great difficulties that have beset the work, it has been, on the whole, so well done.

In addition to the help which has been furnished by the local committees, a number of students from the Nanking Union Medical College, the Nanking Union Theological Seminary, the Collegiate Department of the Nanking University, and of the Hwaiyuan Boys' School have rendered valuable assistance to the committtes in their work.

I append herewith a list of the foreigners who have been engaged in famine relief work in the different centers:

At Pochow—Mr. Wade Bostick and Father Salmond have been working since the beginning of the famine. They have been assisted for longer or shorter periods by Rev. H. T. Ford, Rev. Herring, Rev. Bevis, Rev. Anderson and Rev. C. H. Bird.

At Koyang—Father Dannic, assisted by Mr. H. S. Ferguson, Rev. W. J. Drummond and Rev. F. C. Buck.

At Mengchen—Father Perrin, Mr. Ford and Rev. J. M. B. Gill.

At Hwaiyuan—Dr. S. Cochran, Rev. J. B. Cochran, Rev. D. B. S. Morris, Rev. A. V. Gray, Rev. T. L. Sinclair, Dr. R. T. Shields and Dr. Brown.

At Nanhsuchow—Father Gauchet, Dr. W. B. Russel and Rev. J. H. Blackstone.

At Lingpi—Rev. J. H. Horsbrough and Rev. J. Wharton.

At Szchow—Dr. J. B. Fearn, Dr. R. T. Shields and Father Covillard.

At Wuho—Rev. Lacy I. Moffett and Rev. J. Wharton.

At Linghwaikwan—Acting as shipping agents, Rev. and Mrs. T. F. Carter. With me, J. Alex. G. Thomas, who acted as my secretary.

Transportation.

Where such large amounts of grain had to be hauled, the transportation question became at an early date the most important problem of the entire work of famine relief, and it cannot be made too clear that the work done by the committee was made possible only by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Had this railway not been open for construction trains as far as Linghwaikwan, the entire nature of the famine relief would of necessity have been different. The partial completion of the railway and the willingness of the railway authorities

to handle the grain of the committee have been of inestimable benefit to hundreds of thousands of people in the Wanpei region. Starting with a very limited number of covered cars, the railway authorities, the moment they found that considerable shipments of grain would have to be made, set to work and built new cars. At the beginning twelve only were set aside for famine relief work, but before the close of our transportation work there was hardly a covered car on the line which did not bear the seals of the Famine Relief Committee. I believe there were forty cars marked "Famine Relief," but in times of pressure the committee was never obliged to confine its shipments to these cars. All empty cars were freely put at its disposal. Nothing but the most courteous treatment was received from the foreign and Chinese members of the railway staff. The service of the railway telegraph was from the start at the disposal of the committee for the full transmission of messages, and a great amount of time has been saved through its use. Much extra work fell upon the telegraph clerks at Pukow, Lingiiwaikwan and Pengpu, and it is a pleasure to testify to their courtesy and prompt forwarding of all messages.

Linghwaikwan, owing to its position, became the distributing center for all of the grain coming into the famine region. Mr. Carter was there from February 12 to May 25. During this time he received 467 cars. Mr. Carter and his staff, as well as the men of Mr. Su's staff at Linghwaikwan, deserve the highest praise for the work they have done in the transportation of grain from railway to native boats.

By arranging to have our distributing centers on the waterways, very little of the grain had to be carried overland. In almost every place it was possible to have the people come to a distributing center on one of the waterways without their having to travel any very great distance from home.

Money and Grain Distributions.

As an emergency act, the first cash distribution of the committee was a wise one. The people had received comparatively little in the winter distribution of government relief. They were in a desperate condition before the New Year, and the help thus given at Pochow and Mengchen was undoubtedly valuable.

The decision of the committee to distribute grain rather than money has been of untold value to all of the famine region. The giving of cash rather than grain tends to bring up the price of grain throughout the region. Your committee's action in sending in foodstuffs has, on the other hand, helped to keep it down. The committee is to be especially congratulated on its purchase of Manchurian grain. The Manchurian kacliang is of better quality than that raised here. It was feared at first that it would arrive too late for planting, but owing to the continuous cloudy weather the spring crop was delayed ten days or a fortnight, and this brief delay enabled us to get our kacliang to practically all the centers in time for planting. It is hoped that not only a larger crop than usual will be raised this year, but that the kacliang will be of better quality than that ordinarily produced. The beans also have been excellent.

The Death Rate.

It is impossible to make even an estimate of the number who have lost their lives in this famine. No one, so far as I know, has the data available for such an estimate. Nothing but a careful census, covering large sections of the country, can show how many have perished of famine and of the result-

ing famine fevers. The death rate has undoubtedly been a large one, notwithstanding the relief that has been given. It would undoubtedly have been very greatly increased had not so much help been sent in. There is not a village without a considerable list of the dead. Many have left home to try to exist by begging in more fortunate centers, and have perished by the roadside or have been lost to sight. Families have been scattered, wives and children sold in large numbers, and a considerable number have been reduced to a condition of permanent beggary.

Death of Father Perrin.

In entering upon famine work it was the sincere hope of all that the relief could be given out without loss of the life of any member of the distributing committees. It is a source of profound sorrow to all that the Rev. Father Perrin, of the Catholic Mission at Yingchowfu, succumbed to the dread disease that has been claiming so many victims among those whose bodies have been weakened by the famine. Dr. Cochran, Mr. Morris and many of the Chinese who have been engaged in the work of relief have been ill with the same disease, but the only one of the Chinese or foreign members of the local committees to succumb was Father Perrin.

He was a man who never knew what it was to spare himself. He endured every manner of hardship for his Master's sake. He lived on the simplest of Chinese food; traveled in all kinds of weather when there was a call of duty, and was constantly in the lowly homes of the people to help whom to a more worthy life he so freely gave his own.

No one could know him without loving him, and he won to himself the friendship of all those who were privileged to work with him or to watch by his bedside during the last few days.

Being himself tired out after watching by the bedside of Father Brasible at Yingshanghsien, he returned to Mengchen to be present, along with Mr. Ford and Mr. Gill, at the later grain distribution. He was taken ill there on April 30, and started by boat for Hwaiyuan on the following day. Meeting with head winds, he returned to Mengchen on May 2, and it was not until the morning of the 6th that he finally reached the Hwaiyuan hospital. Everything was done for him that could be done. In response to telegrams, Drs. Fearn, Shields and Brown came from Shanghai and Nanking to nurse him, but it was of no avail. He died on May 11, and was buried at Wuhohsien on May 15.

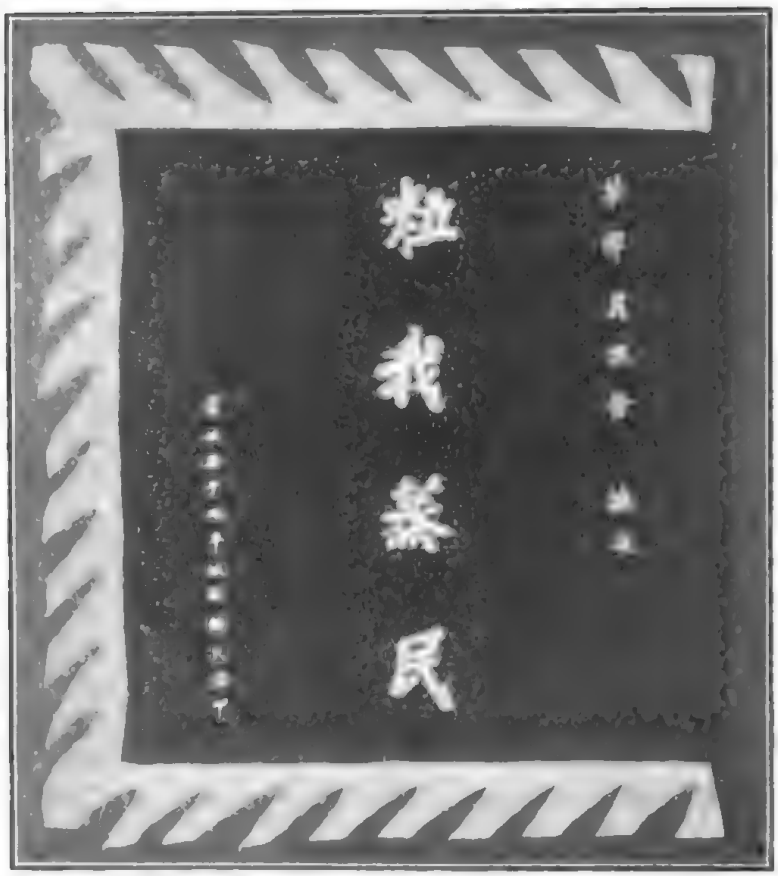
At Mengchen the officials and gentry held a service in his honor, and the Governor of Anhwei showed his appreciation of the work Father Perrin had been doing in famine relief by sending a pair of silk scrolls. His loss will be greatly felt, not only in his own mission, but also by all of those who knew him.

CHINESE SCROLLS.

Mr. Ferguson writes of the scrolls reproduced here:

"I am sending you, by the courtesy of Honorable W. T. Gracey, American Consul at Nanking, a pair of scrolls presented to our Committee by the gentry and people of Mengchen, one of the cities in Northern Anhui in which our Committee has carried on continuous distribution work. These scrolls may be of interest to your Society, and will be a memorial of the sincere gratitude of the Chinese people, which we have every reason to believe they feel toward all those who have so generously contributed to the famine fund."

RED SCROLL



CENTER. YOU HAVE SUPPLIED A MULTITUDE OF OUR PEOPLE WITH PROVISIONS.

RIGHT. TO THE CHINESE AND FOREIGN RELIEF ASSOCIATION (PROBABLY MEANING THE RED CROSS) FOR THEIR BENEVOLENT DEEDS.

LEFT. RESPECTFULLY PRESENTED BY YUSHI, REPRESENTING THE MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF THE CITY, FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMINE SUFFERERS OF MENGCHEN DISTRICT.

WHITE SCROLL.

CENTER. YOU HAVE THE PRAYERS OF THE GENTRY AND THE PRAISE OF THE PEOPLE.

RIGHT. TO THE CHINESE AND FOREIGN RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR BENEVOLENT DEEDS.

LEFT. RESPECTFULLY PRESENTED BY THE BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMINE SUFFERERS IN PAN CHIAO DISTRICT.

RIVER CONSERVANCY AND PREVENTION OF FAMINE IN CHINA

"To devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

AS this duty of preventing disaster, as far as possible, is imposed by its charter upon the Red Cross, as well as the duty of mitigating the suffering caused by disaster, our American Red Cross, realizing the constant recurrence of appalling famines in portions of China as the result of the ruination of crops by river overflows, decided to offer to the Chinese Government, through the State Department, the services of an expert engineer in river conservancy, for the purpose of studying conditions in these sections of the country and providing a report to the Chinese Government as to what may be accomplished in the way of controlling the overflow of certain rivers and the prevention of these disastrous floods.

The offer was promptly accepted by the Chinese Government, which will itself provide for all necessary assistance. At the same time that the American Red Cross had decided upon this effort towards prevention, the Relief Committee of Shanghai conceived the same idea, according to a report from its chairman, Mr. John C. Ferguson, forwarded by Consul-General Wilder.

Mr. Ferguson says:

"I went to consult with Sheng Kung Pao, the President of the Chinese Red Cross Society and the Commissioner for Famine Relief, concerning a preliminary survey of the famine district. Before my arrival in Peking your telegram had been forwarded to him through the American Minister, offering to send, at your own expense, an engineer to make this survey. This is in harmony with the plans of our committee, and for the purpose of being able to carry out this scheme we had set aside a sum of more than $10,000 gold. We were pleased beyond measure to learn that your Society had also taken this matter up. Our committee has proposed to Sheng Kung Pao to assist the government in this matter by co-operation with the engineer whom you send and by providing for him the necessary staff. Our object in this matter is to continue to carry on this work as a philanthropic enterprise and thus avoid any diplomatic complications which might arise. As the present survey can only be a preliminary one, there seems to our committee no reason why the government should do more than give its protection and help in this work. After the report is completed it will naturally be forwarded to the government, which can then take necessary action. I trust that what our committee has done in this matter will be in full accord with the plans of your Society.

"We are in the midst of preparing our report of what has been done in the famine district, and as soon as it is completed a copy of it will be sent to you."

In the late report received from the Rev. E. C. Lobenstein, who has had charge of famine relief work in North Anhui Province, the principal area of distress, he says:

"I feel sure that it is the duty of all those interested in the famine region to use their utmost influence to have the reclamation works on as large a scale as possible carried out by the Chinese Government. Not only should this be done because it is the best way of really helping the people, but also because

those who have so generously given funds to relieve the famine sufferers in the past two famines feel very strongly that something should be done to better the conditions under which the people here live.

"I send herewith a memorandum drawn up by T. J. Bourne, Esq., who is District Engineer in charge of that section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which passes through the famine region. In it he makes clear that the first thing needing to be done is the engaging of an expert engineer to make a study of the drainage of the Hwai Valley. After this it will, he thinks, undoubtedly be necessary to make a more detailed instrumental survey. The Chinese Government has already accepted the offer of the American Red Cross Society to send out an engineer for the preliminary survey. Should his report be one such as to offer hope of the possibility of lowering the flood level of the Hwai, and some of the other engineers at work in his region believe this is perfectly possible at reasonable engineering cost, we shall be just at the beginning of the work that needs to be done. It will undoubtedly be necessary for the government to appoint a commission to take the matter of reclamation in charge, and upon them, of course, will fall the full burden of seeing that the work is carried through; but there is very much to be done between receiving the report of the Red Cross Society's engineer and the appointing of a commission, not only with power to act, but with funds to carry the work through to a successful conclusion, and I very earnestly hope that the committee will feel that its work of famine relief is not finished, now that the grain has been purchased and distributed, but that upon it rests a great measure of responsibility in stirring up interest in the work of reclamation and in pushing the matter through. It would seem as much, if not all, of the local ditch digging and embankment work could be done at very slight expense. During the winter months the ground is rarely frozen for any long period, and the farmers have comparatively little to do. The commission can decide what work shall be done each year and furnish detailed plans for the same, and see to it that the parties responsible for doing the work are held up to the mark. If each able-bodied farmer was obliged to give ten days or a fortnight's work, not only would he thus be benefiting very largely himself and his neighbors, but he would also make some slight return to the government for all the relief that in famine years is given to him. The effect would be most salutary, as every distribution of grain cannot but have a somewhat demoralizing effect upon the community helped, even granting that they are in very dire need.

"The larger work of lowering the flood level of the Hwai would undoubtedly have to be done by paid labor, but it, as well as the local reclamation, could be spread over a number of years; and it should not seem that financial considerations could block the carrying out of this scheme, provided it is advisable from an engineering standpoint, at a reasonable cost.

"The population affected is a large one. Probably between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of people live in the country that is this year flooded."

Thus all those who have had to do with the famine relief work are united upon the desirability of preventive measures.

We are exceedingly glad to report that the American Red Cross has been able to secure for this study of river conservancy an expert engineer, Mr. C. D. Jameson, who is most highly recommended by prominent engineers of New York, and who, after several years spent as instructor in engineering at the Boston School of Technology and the Iowa University, passed sixteen years in China, doing much work for the government there.

Mr. Jameson proceeded to Peking via Siberia, receiving every courtesy on his journey through the Russian Embassy at London. His boxes of deli-

cate instruments were passed unopened at the customs and a large compartment given him on the railroad at the price of an upper berth.

The Red Cross much appreciates these courtesies to its agent on the part of the Russian Government.

He reached Peking on July 16. He writes on July 18 that he had been formally received by His Excellency Sheng Kung Pao. His Excellency expressed appreciation for the money and aid which the Red Cross has always furnished in time of need, for the great interest it had always taken in the welfare of China and the Chinese, and for this last favor of sending an expert engineer. Mr. Jameson discussed with His Excellency the famine district and the Hwai River. It was arranged that a native of the famine district in Peking, who knew the country well, should be sent for, so as to provide information that would hasten Mr. Jameson's departure for the district, as he was anxious to study the floods caused by the July rains. All his expenses in the field will be paid by the Chinese Government, and all the men, etc., needed will be furnished him.

Mr. Ferguson, Chairman of the Shanghai Relief Committee, was called to Peking as adviser, and all maps, reports and information available will be promptly placed at Mr. Jameson's disposal.

PLAGUE CONFERENCE AT MUKDEN

Official Statement of the Wai Wu Pu.

[In transmitting this official statement, Mr. Calhoun, our Minister to China, encloses also a note from Prince Ch'ing in appreciation of the expert services the Red Cross provided in Dr. Strong and his assistant, Dr. Teague, who represented the United States Government at this Conference. Mr. Calhoun writes: "Several prominent Chinese officials, in conversation with me recently, commented on the splendid representation of the American Government and the Red Cross Society at the Conference, and expressed the highest appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Strong. I can safely state that Dr. Strong is generally regarded by Chinese and foreigners alike as having done the most valuable work at the Conference."]—EDITOR.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Calhoun.

"*Your Excellency:*

"On the occasion of the convening of the Plague Conference, Your Excellency's Government selected and sent to Mukden a medical expert, who assisted in the investigations into the nature of the plague and regarding preventive measures in such a way as to throw great light on the matter.

"My Board is extremely grateful. Now that the Conference is ended, I send this note to Your Excellency to express our thanks, which I beg Your Excellency to convey to the American Government."

THE RESULTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLAGUE CONFERENCE AT MUKDEN.

"The opening ceremony of the International Plague Conference took place in Mukden on April 3, and the closing ceremonies were performed on April 28.

The original intention of the Government in the organization of the Conference and in extending an invitation to scientists from the different countries represented to participate in the work of the conference was to obtain further information regarding epidemics of pneumonic plague which would be of value both to this Empire and to the world at large. The work of the Conference was divided into two sections—(1) epidemiology, and (2) bacteriology. In all twenty-three sessions were held. The original programme, which was most comprehensive in outline, and which covered practically every point in connection with the investigation of the pneumonic plague, was fully carried out.

"During the last week of the sessions the time was devoted to the framing of the provisional conclusions and of recommendations. These conclusions

ATTENDANTS AND NURSES, PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN

and recommendations will be published with the final report, of which they are a part.

"Among the more important conclusions and resolutions of the Conference the following are mentioned: The disease spread by direct infection from man to man, and whatever may have been its primary origin there is no evidence that a concurrent epizootic in rodents played any part in its general dissemination. From Russian medical sources it has been reported that an epizootic disease exists among Tarabagans, and that it is not unlikely that this disease is plague; but that it is plague has never yet been proved bacteriologically, and this question needs further study.

"The chief factor in the decline of the epidemic has probably been the preventive measures which were enforced, either in accordance with scientific methods or by the efforts of the people to protect themselves. The decline has not been due to any loss of virulence of the bacillus.

"Infection was introduced into towns and villages by persons actually suffering from plague, or by those in the incubation stage of the disease.

There has been no positive epidemiological evidence to show that the disease has been spread by clothing, merchandise, or other inanimate objects.

"The epidemic has been almost without exception one of primary pneumonic plague. The incubation period varies, as a rule, from two to five days. A rise in temperature and an increased pulse rate are usually the earliest symptoms observable, but a diagnosis cannot be made until the organisms are recognized and the sputum has become characteristically blood-stained. An accurate diagnosis can be made only by a bacteriological examination of the sputum, with the view of excluding pneumonic infection due to other micro-organisms. Since the evidence points to the conclusion that in the epidemic all the cases became septicaemic, an examination of the blood microscopically or culturally may be a valuable aid in diagnosis. The physical signs of lung involvement are too indefinite, and appear too late in the course of the disease

PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN — REAR VIEW, SHOWING GRAVES

to be of diagnostic value, and even in cases in which the condition of the patient is grave they may be very slight.

"The fatality of the disease during the past epidemic has been extremely high, scarcely any cases of recovery having been reported. The general experience has been that no method of treatment has been of any avail in saving life, but the serum treatment seems in a few instances to have prolonged the duration of the illness.

"The strain of bacillus isolated during the past epidemic has differed in no essential respect from strains of the Bacillus Pestis previously isolated from other sources. So far as can be ascertained, the only infective agent in the epidemic has been the sputum of the plague patient. In the majority of the cases the disease has been contracted by the inhalation of the plague bacilli in droplets of sputum (so small as to be visible only by the microscope), causing infection of the lower portion of the trachea and bronchi. In the case of

inhalation the risk to the person exposed bears a direct relation to his proximity to the patient and the duration of exposure.

"In view of the special danger of infection by inhalation that has been manifest during the past epidemic, masks and goggles should be worn by all those who come into contact with cases of the disease or suspected cases. The best form of mask is a simple three-tailed gauze and cotton wool pad, which should be destroyed or disinfected after each exposure to infection.

"The statistics which have been collected during the past epidemic did not allow of any definite conclusion about the value of active prophylactic inoculation against plague pneumonia, although it was argued that some degree of protection is conferred against bubonic plague by the use of vaccines. It was recommended that further experiments be made on animals in reference to securing immunity against pneumonic plague infection.

"A number of resolutions relating to the question of sanitation and disinfection were also presented.

"A joint railway medical board, for quarantine and sanitary purposes only, having a central office, should be formed by the railway companies concerned to frame regulations for the control of traffic in time of epidemic prevalence of plague. Recommendations are also made in relation to uniform quarantine regulations in ports.

"To facilitate the control of coolie traffic by land and sea, inducement should be offered by traveling coolies to journey by rail and by recognized steamer lines, and the regulations devised should be such as to combine the maximum efficacy in respect to controlling the spread of the disease with the minimum restriction of travel. The evidence before the Conference was to the effect that it is unnecessary and undesirable in respect to pneumonic plague to restrict the transit of goods (other than personal luggage) and of mails. Should there be evidence at any subsequent time of an epizootic in rats, it would become necessary to take measures to destroy these animals.

"The services of the Imperial Commissioner, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, have been greatly appreciated. He has outlined the principles to be followed at the Conference in his opening address to that body, and in other ways directed its care. The government also appreciates the fact that the period of the epidemic was short, and acknowledges the assistance of both foreign and Chinese doctors who volunteered their services for the purpose of combating the epidemic.

"PEKING, May 4, 1911."

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ORPHANAGE IN ITALY

IT is a pleasure to the American Red Cross to announce that after some delay, resulting from various causes, the cornerstone of the American Red Cross orphanage for the care of orphan children after the great earthquake of 1908 was laid at Palmi on June 18. The endowment of this institution was provided from the fund contributed in this country for the relief of the earthquake victims, and this disposition of a portion of the fund was made after consultation with the Italian Government and upon its advice. The announcement is made in the following letter from the American Ambassador at Rome:

AMERICAN EMBASSY, ROME, June 19, 1911.

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the American Red Cross Orphanage at Palmi, on the 18th instant, I received the following telegram from Senator Chimirri:

"Laying to-day the cornerstone of the American Red Cross Orphanage, I beg to express to Your Excellency the gratitude of the people of this town, begging you to be the interpreter of their sentiments to the President of the Red Cross, which contributed largely toward the establishment of this charitable institution."

I have also received a second telegram from Marchese Di San Ferdinando Nunzianti, a Deputy for Palmi, reading as follows:

"The people of this town, celebrating the inauguration of the Agricultural Colony, begs Your Excellency to express its gratitude to the great American nation."

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN.

COLON FIRE

LIEUT.-COL. C. A. DEVOL, U. S. A., has forwarded copies of his detailed report to Secretary Boyd, Panama Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and of Col. Phillips' financial report on the Colon Fire Relief.

In Col. Devol's report he says:

"CULEBRA, May 29, 1911.

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of financial statemen rendered by the Treasurer of the Canal Zone Chapter of the American National Red Cross, showing receipts and disbursements on account of the sufferers of the Colon fire up to and including May 27, 1911. It will be observed there has been disbursed a total of $5,658.64.

"The work of the Red Cross in connection with this disaster began on the morning of March 24, 1911, the day succeeding the fire, and practically ended on May 1, 1911, when the Cristobal Relief Camp was closed down. Mr. William T. Bennyhoff, Chairman of the Cristobal District, was placed in charge, and gave a greater portion of his time and attention to this work until the breaking up of the camp on the date indicated.

"His Excellency, Governor Rafael Neira, gave every assistance to Mr. Bennyhoff, both in regard to police protection and information as to status of those requiring assistance, and materially aided in the general work.

"The $5,000.00 contributed by the Government of Panama very nearly accomplished the entire work, leaving but $658.64 to be applied from the amount received from other sources, as indicated by the report herewith.

"There were about 3,000 people rendered homeless by the fire. About 500 people were given shelter in the camp daily, and a total of 17,818 rations were issued, both to people living in the camp and people living outside. The approximate cost of rations was 12 cents per ration.

"In addition to housing and feeding the destitute, a systematic issue of the necessities of life was inaugurated, including clothing, dry goods, hardware, tools, cooking utensils, etc. One month's rental was also supplied in many cases, and also first payments on sewing machines, the general idea being to furnish practical charity.

"For your information, I furnish herewith a list of the beneficiaries, 1,711 in all, which will show in detail how this aid was rendered.

"The Y. M. C. A. at Cristobal, Commissary Department at Cristobal, Quartermaster's Department at Mt. Hope and Cristobal, and Health Office at Cristobal, all rendered valuable assistance, and I cannot close this report without testifying also to the work of Mrs. P. T. Murphy, who gave a large part of her time and a great deal of most intelligent help to this work.

"I am, sir, with great respect,

"Yours very sincerely,

[Signed] "C. A. DEVOL,
"Chairman, Canal Zone Chapter,
"American National Red Cross."

His Excellency Federico Boyd,
Secretary of the Interior, Panama.

Translation of Secretary Boyd's Letter.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PANAMA, June 1, 1911.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 29th ult., enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Treasurer of the American National Red Cross and report showing the distribution of the funds provided by the Government of the Republic and other institutions to those who suffered loss by the Colon fire.

The charitable work accomplished with such spontaneous good will by the American National Red Cross has earned the gratitude of the Government of the Republic and the country in general. To all and every member and to Mrs. P. T. Murphy my Government, in the name of the nation, repeats its most sincere and expressive thanks.

I have the honor to be, with assurance of my highest consideration,

FEDERICO BOYD.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Devol,
Chairman, Canal Zone Chapter,
American National Red Cross,
Culebra, C. Z.

FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN AND ONTARIO

AT the time of the serious fires in Canada, the Chairman of the International Relief Board of the American Red Cross sent the following dispatch to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"The American Red Cross expresses deep sympathy for the fire sufferers, and authorizes you to draw on the American Red Cross, through the Riggs National Bank, Washington, for $1,000 for relief."

This was received with expressions of sincere thanks from the Canadian Premier.

Governor Eberhardt, President of the Minnesota Red Cross State Board, sent, through the Central Committee, a generous contribution from the Minnesota Red Cross of $2,500 to the fire sufferers of Ontario, and this was acknowledged in the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"OTTAWA, 24th July, 1911.

"DEAR SIR:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st instant, enclosing a cheque from the Red Cross State Board of Minnesota for two thousand five hundred dollars, in assistance to the victims of the Porcupine fire, which I will turn at once into the hands of the Relief Committee.

"In the meantime, will you please accept and convey to His Excellency

the Governor of the State of Minnesota the sincere expression of the gratitude, I may say, of the whole Canadian people.

"Yours respectfully,

"WILFRID LAURIER.

"*Major-General George W. Davis,*
"Chairman, Central Committee,
"American Red Cross Society."

A like generous sum was contributed by the Minnesota Red Cross State Board for the relief of the Michigan fire sufferers and sent to Governor Osborn, as President of the Michigan Red Cross State Board, and which he accepted with the following letter of acknowledgment:

"LANSING, July 25, 1911.

"DEAR SIR:

"I have the honor to acknowledge yours of July 21, enclosing draft for $2,500 as a donation from the Minnesota State Board, to be used in carrying out relief measures in Northern Michigan. I have sent your draft to Hon. Emory W. Clark, Treasurer of the Michigan State Red Cross Board, Detroit, Michigan, and in compliance with your request have instructed him to issue funds from this account upon requisition signed by Captain L. G. Beckwith, who is detailed as the State's representative in the fire district, after same has been approved by myself.

"Kindly convey to the President of the Minnesota Red Cross Board my deep appreciation of their courtesy and interest. It is very gratifying to the people of Michigan to know of the gracious generosity of our sister State in times of need.

"Thanking you personally for your courtesy, I have the honor to remain,

"Yours very truly,

"CHASE S. OSBORN, Governor.

"*Major-General George W. Davis,*
"Chairman, Central Committee,
"American Red Cross,
"Washington, D. C."

DISASTERS OF HALF A YEAR

THE entire story of Red Cross relief activity is not included in the accounts of those disasters to the relief of which the Red Cross has contributed money. It is the purpose of the organization to acquaint itself with the conditions caused by serious disasters in all parts of the United States and to offer its services whenever the conditions seem likely to overtax the resources of the community in which a disaster occurs. While the Red Cross stands ready and willing to give assistance on such occasions, it scrupulously endeavors to avoid any interference with local initiative. It is ever ready to commend the spirit of independence which leads a community to attempt to care for its own in time of emergency.

Following is a recapitulation of some of the more serious disasters of the past six months in which the services of the Red Cross have been offered, but for which no Red Cross relief funds have been required:

Scranton Mine Disaster, April 7, 1911.—An explosion occurred in the Pancoast Mine, at Throop, a suburb of Scranton, in which 73 men were killed. An effective local relief committee, with the Mayor of Scranton as chairman, was immediately formed, and is in charge of relief measures. On April 4 the National Director of the Red Cross met with the relief committee in Scranton and discussed methods for the distribution of funds. The system of pensions and allotments adopted after the mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., in 1909, was fully considered and eventually adopted by the committee. It is of interest to know in this connection that several of the largest contributors to the fund, in forwarding their subscriptions, recommended to the committee the adoption of the Cherry plan. One contributor of $10,000 conditioned his contribution upon the adoption of this plan. The Scranton Red Cross Endowment Fund Committee was engaged in raising its proportion of the Endowment Fund at the time the disaster occurred, and had secured its entire fund, with the exception of about $6,000. While the Red Cross did not contribute directly to the relief fund, it released the Endowment Fund Committee from the securing of the last $6,000, with the recommendation that the amount be obtained but be converted into the relief fund. The total amount of the fund for the relief of the sufferers from this disaster was about $90,000.

Littleton, Alabama, Mine Disaster, April 8, 1911.—In this disaster more than 120 lives were lost, the victims being chiefly convicts leased from the State by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, which operated the mine. The Red Cross immediately conferred with Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, President of its Alabama State Board, who, after careful inquiry, advised the National Officers of the Red Cross that the State of Alabama had ample funds in hand for the care of those affected by the disaster. Since the families of the men killed were scattered throughout the State, no large centralized relief problem was created.

Missouri Cyclone, April 13, 1911.—A cyclone, which caused considerable destruction of property and some injury to persons, occurred on April 13 in the communities of Flat River and Elvins, Missouri. A local committee issued an appeal for relief funds. A copy of this appeal, sent to the Commercial Association of Chicago, was forwarded to the Red Cross, which, in turn, asked Governor Hadley, of Missouri, President of the Missouri Red

Cross Board, for advice as to the extent of relief required. After inquiry, Governor Hadley informed the National Office of the Red Cross that no relief fund was required beyond that which could be provided by the community in which the cyclone had occurred.

Bangor, Maine, Fire, April 30, 1911.—A fire which destroyed a portion of the business and residential center of Bangor occurred on the night of April 30, causing a loss estimated at about $2,000,000. The homes of 285 families were destroyed, but, as it happened, a large proportion of these homes belonged to families in good circumstances, who were not made destitute by the disaster. The National Director of the Red Cross visited Bangor on May 2, conferred with the Mayor and members of the local committee, and attended a public meeting called to consider proper steps to be taken for the relief of distress. An excellent committee was given charge of the relief work, and a fund of about $30,000 was subscribed, chiefly by the people of Bangor. This fund was considered ample. The Mayor expressed the sentiment of the community in thanking the Red Cross for its offer of assistance, but stated, as was quite evident, that the local committee and local resources were sufficient to meet the emergency.

Hail Storm in Alabama and Georgia, July 4, 1911.—A remarkably heavy storm of hail destroyed a large part of the growing crop, chiefly cotton and corn, over an area of about sixteen square miles in Lee County, Alabama, and Harris County, Georgia, on July 4. Much the greater part of the damage was inflicted on the Alabama side of the line. Appeals were made to the Red Cross by Congressmen representing the affected territory, who called upon President Taft. The Red Cross immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster Mr. Joseph C. Logan, of Atlanta, Georgia, who had previously represented the Red Cross in relief work following disasters at Key West, Florida, and Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Logan is the Executive Officer of the Associated Charities of Atlanta, which is an Institutional Member of the Red Cross. After a visit to the scene of the storm and a conference with the local committee which had been organized, and with prominent citizens of the community, Mr. Logan reported that a relief fund of about $1,200 had been collected and was being wisely distributed by the local committee. The local committee endorsed Mr. Logan's report, which advised that no relief in addition to that already in hand was required at that time, but stated that possibly further relief might be desirable in the autumn. Through this storm thirty-three families suffered the loss of growing crops, the total number of individuals seriously affected being 218. No lives were lost and no property was destroyed except what was growing in the fields.

Charleston, South Carolina, Storm, August 27, 1911.—Fifteen persons were killed and property damaged to an amount estimated at $1,000,000 by the terrific wind storm which swept the coast of South Carolina on Sunday, August 27. The storm was heaviest in and about the city of Charleston. The wind drove the water along the coast in upon the lowlands, causing much damage from inundation. After a hasty survey of the conditions, Mr. A. C. Kaufman, Acting President of the South Carolina Board of the Red Cross, with the approval of the National Officers, issued an appeal to the people of the State for relief contributions. In a day or two, however, it became evident that the various localities affected were able to care for the distress of their people, and the appeal was withdrawn. Late reports from the affected districts indicate that they are rapidly returning to normal conditions, and that the marks of the storm will soon be effaced.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE
AT WASHINGTON
May 7 to 17, 1912

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Afternoon.—Opening of Exhibition, Red Cross Exhibition Building.

Opening of the Conference, Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union Building.

Address of welcome by President Taft.

Response by delegates.

Evening.—Reception, Hall of the Americas. Pan-American Union Building.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Rights, duties and functions of the Red Cross when its own country is engaged in war.

Forenoon.—Relations with War Department of Government.

Transportation of wounded:

(a) Measures for providing hospital ships.

(b) Measures for providing hospital trains.

(c) Utilization of private automobiles for ambulances.

General discussion.

Afternoon.—Relations with Navy Department of Government.

Method of Red Cross assistance in naval warfare.

General discussion.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Forenoon.—Assistance by neutral Red Cross Societies in war.

Uniform cards of identification for personnel.

Purchase of supplies by the Red Cross Societies of belligerents, through medium of neutral societies, or from depots of supplies of neutral societies.

Purchase of supplies by neutral societies from their respective Army Medical Departments for use in foreign war relief.

General discussion.

Afternoon.—Duties of Red Cross societies of neutral countries when civil war or state of insurrection exists.

General discussion.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Forenoon.—Reports on Red Cross relief after disasters which have occurred since the VIIIth International Conference.

Afternoon.—General discussion on methods and measures of disaster relief work.

Trained personnel.

Pension systems.

Cards for registration purposes.
Installation of temporary hospitals.
Provision for temporary and permanent shelter.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

FIRST AID.

Forenoon.— Organization, hospital corps personnel.
Sanitary or relief columns.
Instruction to industrial employees.
Instruction to Merchant-Marine.
Text-books.
First Aid Boxes.
Afternoon.—Exhibition:
Boy Scouts.
Firemen and police.
Trainmen.
Evacuation of wounded at sea (drill by U. S. Naval Hospital Corps).
Mine explosions, rescue and first aid illustration.

MONDAY, MAY 13.

Forenoon.—Red Cross Nursing Corps.
Training schools.
Dispensary schools.
Requirements for enrollment of nurses.
Duties in time of war.
Army Nurse Reserve Corps.
Duties in time of disaster.
Florence Nightingale Fund.
Afternoon.—Automobile trip around Washington.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Forenoon.—Anti-tuberculosis reports.
Anti-malarial reports.
Anti-plague reports.
General discussion.
Afternoon.—Methods of increasing Red Cross membership.
Discussion as to measures for increasing the Augusta Fund.
Reports on measures secured since VIIIth International Conference for the repression of abuse of the Red Cross name and insignia.
General discussion.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Forenoon.—Reports on international assistance by Red Cross Societies at time of serious disasters.
General discussion.
Afternoon.—Trip by boat to Mount Vernon.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Forenoon.— ———
Afternoon.— ———

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Forenoon.—Closing of Conference.
Afternoon.—Garden party at White House.

The Red Cross Exhibition will be held in a building constructed for this purpose in close proximity to the Pan-American Union Building, where the Conference will be held.

A luncheon for the delegates will be given daily, except Sunday and the opening and closing days of the Conference, by the American Red Cross at the Pan-American Union Building

The social functions of the Conference will, with the few exceptions noted, be confined to the evening, so as to allow time for the important discussions of the Conference.

May 20, 1911.

CIRCULAR I

OF

THE COMMITTEE ON THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

In preparing a tentative program of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, to be held at Washington, May 7 to 17, 1912, the Conference Committee desires in no way to trespass upon the rights of the Bureau of the Presidency as appears in Article V of the Regulations for the International Red Cross Conference.

Article V. "A Bureau of the Presidency shall fix the order of the day for each session."

This tentative program has been prepared merely as a suggestion, both in regard to questions that seem important to the Conference Committee for the consideration of the Conference and for the purpose of classifying the subjects so that those of a like nature might be associated together for discussion.

Place has been left for the insertion of subjects not included in its present classification, and also for various reports that can be included under the proposed category. Any of the subjects proposed in this tentative program may, of course, be omitted and others substituted by the Bureau of the Presidency.

In view of the fact that almost all of the Red Cross societies have decided that the rendering of aid after serious disasters is not only a work that lies within the humane sphere of Red Cross activities and which tends to maintain public interest, but that the experience and training of its personnel gained at such times becomes of great value for its work in time of war, the Conference Committee has included in the program reports and discussions of measures of relief connected with this department of Red Cross activities. The Committee believes that the discussion of the measures and methods of such work will be of much mutual value to the societies.

In regard to the peace activities of the Red Cross, the Conference Committee respectfully takes the liberty of calling to your attention some quotations from the report of the Eighth International Red Cross Conference:

"It is known that Her Majesty did not believe that the duty of the Red Cross ended with aid to the wounded and sick in time of war. On the contrary, the Empress Augusta in the first place was representative of the idea that it was the duty of the societies to occupy themselves continually in social and humane work in time of peace, and that this activity is the best means of establishing the work and increasing its force. * * * activity in time of peace, recognized as necessary by the International Conferences of Vienna and St.

Petersburg, commences to flourish also in the other societies of our humanitarian work, so that the experiences of one country may be profitable to others by mutual exchange as necessary as it is valuable. (Report, pages 68-69, Dr. Pannwitz.)

"When I had the honor in 1884 to take part in the International Conference at Geneva, the Russian Central Committee expressed the idea that the Red Cross should work not only in time of war for the benefit of the wounded, but also in time of peace wherever there happens a disaster, wherever there occurs an epidemic, wherever human charity is called to enter the lists, and to do its best to amelioriate the conditions of the suffering victims. Everywhere the Red Cross should carry high its banner.

"This idea was contested in 1884, but I am happy to be able to state that the idea has not been abandoned. At present the societies of the Red Cross often find in time of peace a field for their activity, and I believe by this extension of the assistance given in time of peace they have secured in the heart of the nation a place that they will hold in the future." (Report, page 72, M. de Martens.)

"The sufferers are becoming more and more accustomed to look to the Red Cross as to a lighthouse from whence help may come for all misfortunes, whether it be a national calamity, a famine desolating a country or other events of this nature, the people turn to the Red Cross to ask for aid and protection. It is, therefore, natural that the extension of Red Cross activity to this category of misfortunes has been thought of." (Report, page 78, M. Odier)

"I believe that we are all agreed—and we have learned from experience—that a Red Cross society, which desires to be active and to work well in time of war, should undertake peace activities.

"It is impossible for a society, which is not active in time of peace, which has only the one thought of preparing for war, a thought which is not sympathetic to the public, not to become eventually inactive and for its personnel, its material, all of which it is composed, not to rust.

"Naturally the Red Cross should, in the first place, do everything necessary to prepare for war, but so many things enter into this rubric preparation for war that at first sight you may think these things have nothing to do with war; yet, in the meantime, if you go to the foundation of these things you will see that these branches of activity which the Red Cross embraces are, so to speak, all preparations for war.

"It is necessary that the Red Cross societies during the years of peace * * * should become a popular element in the country; it is necessary that the entire nation should possess the feeling that the Society of the Red Cross is the first society of succor in the country, and that it should say to itself, 'There where help is needed, where we desire to see it carried, there always the great and beautiful Red Cross will carry it, and it is to it that we appeal.'" (Report, page 83, Baron de Knesebeck.)

"From this report I believe that all those who took part in the Convention of Geneva last year * * * are agreed that the new Convention of Geneva never had the least intention of limiting the activities of the Red Cross. * * *

"Because there is in these societies something more sacred then all Conventions or international treaties, there is the human heart which inspires the Red Cross societies. There is a profound conviction which succors the sick and wounded on the field of battle and the sick and unfortunate in time of peace. Up to now the societies under the flag of the Red Cross have worked with brilliant success, which has been universally recognized, and no government has ever placed any obstacle in the way of these labors. Now that, by the new Convention, thirty-four powers have recognized these societies as

legal, can one imagine that these same governments would create difficulties for the activities of these same societies in time of peace when they render aid to the unfortunate victims of epidemics, disasters, floods, etc. (Report, page 85, M. de Martens.)

* * * "we said that in our opinion the activity of the Red Cross in time of peace is not limited." (Report, page 93, M. Ador.)

"I am not opposed to the intervention of the Red Cross at the time of public calamity when there is something definite and clear, and when I organized the Association of French Women I had these considerations proposed as a secondary and accessory object." (Proposition of the Argentine Red Cross Society—M. Duchaussoy.)

"That in all countries where Red Cross societies are organized there be established a permanent service in time of peace to render, whenever an appeal comes, immediate service to the victims of public calamity, and this without considering the position, religion, politics or nationality.

"My colleague, Monsieur Anselmo Villar, and I understand that under present circumstances—that is, the near approach of the close of the Conference—it would be difficult for us to develop this subject, but we wish to call your attention to the proposition, and we hope, gentlemen, that it will be given consideration at the next Conference, especially as the Red Cross societies in most countries have already taken a noble part at times of public calamity besides that of war." (Report, page 147, M. de Loqui.)

Decisions of the societies on St. Petersburg resolution, Article XII, Peace Activities.

Germany, page 195; United States of America, page 197; Austria, page 199; Denmark, page 209; Greece, page 203; Hungary, page 304; Italy, page 206; Sweden, page 210. See also reports of various societies on peace activities.

Because of these recognitions and the value of the peace activities of the Red Cross, the Conference Committee respectfully submits the proposal in a tentative program that one day of the Conference be devoted to the reports and discussions of relief work after national disasters, and one morning to the reports and discussions on international relief. Since the Eighth International Conference a number of Red Cross societies have undertaken work of this nature. Reports upon this relief work, with a general discussion as to methods and measures of such relief, the Committee believes to be of value to all. The problems to be met with under the different kinds of disaster when solved by one society would be of assistance in cases of a like nature with which other societies may have to deal.

Such reports and discussions do not require action in the way of resolutions by the Conference, but their practical value, as well as the practical value to be obtained from the reports and discussions on other subjects, as proposed in the program, seems to the Conference Committee to be of unquestionable importance.

Another matter that the Conference Committee desires respectfully to explain is the fact that besides French and English, Spanish will be included as one of the languages of the Conference. The Ninth International Red Cross Conference is the first Conference to be held in the Westren hemisphere. In eighteen of the countries of this hemisphere Spanish is the national language. In four others English, French and Portuguese are spoken. For this reason it has been deemed courteous and advisable to include Spanish. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that French will be the language generally employed at the Ninth Conference, as at past conferences.

The Conference Committee asks that the purport of all questions the Cen-

tral Committee desire to have brought up for discussion will kindly be communicated to it with as little delay as possible. The reports on these questions should be received at headquarters of the Society by December 1, 1911.

Ma·· 20, 1911.

EXHIBITION

In Connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, to Be Held in Washington, D. C., from May 7 to May 17, 1912.

An important feature of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference will be the exhibition in connection therewith.

A special building will be constructed for this purpose in close proximity to the Pan-American Union Building, where the Conference will take place. The plans for this building have already been prepared and approved, and it is contemplated proposals for its construction will be invited in the immediate future. The building will be in the form of a cross, and though only of temporary character, will be extremely attractive in appearance. Each of the entrances, which will be at the ends of the arms of the cross, will conform closely to that shown in the front of this BULLETIN, which, however, does not do the building justice, as it is made from a rough sketch. The width of these arms will be 50 feet, and they will be 74 feet long, thus giving a floor space of nearly 17,000 square feet. Practically all of this space will be devoted to exhibits, and the necessary passageways between them, only two offices being partitioned off, one for general administrative purposes and the other for the accommodation of the International Jury.

The exhibition will be divided into two parts. A distinct portion of the exposition building will be devoted to the exhibits for the Marie Feodorovna Fund prizes, and the rest of the building will be occupied by exhibitions of work of the Red Cross societies.

The subjects of competition for the Marie Feodorovna Fund prizes are as follows:

1. Organization of the methods of evacuation of the wounded on the battlefield, comprising as complete an economy as possible in litter bearers.
2. Portable (surgeons') washstands for war.
3. Methods of packing dressings at the aid stations and in the ambulances.
4. Wheeled stretchers.
5. Carriage of stretcher on muleback.
6. Folding stretcher easily portable.
7. Transport of the wounded between war vessels, hospital ships, and the coast.
8. The best method of heating railroad cars by a system independent of steam from the locomotive.
9. The best model of a portable Roentgen apparatus, permitting utilization of X-rays on the battlefield and at first aid stations.

The prizes offered are:

One first prize of 6,000 roubles (approximately $3,000).
Two second prizes of 3,000 roubles (approximately $1,500) each.
Six third prizes of 1,000 roubles (approximately $500) each.

All persons intending to compete for these prizes must forward to the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, American Red Cross, 341 State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., on or before December 31,

1911, a statement of such intention, giving the number of cubic feet which will be required for the exhibition of their inventions.

Articles entered in this competition must be received, carriage prepaid, at Washington, D. C., on or before April 15, 1912.

Full particulars and conditions as to delivery and removal will be supplied in good time to inventors who give notice of their intention to compete.

Further information, if desired, may be obtained from the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

The statutes governing this competition are as follows:

1. The International Fund of the Red Cross "Empress Marie Feodorovna" was established for the purpose of awarding prizes to the originators of the best inventions for relieving the suffering of wounded and sick soldiers.

2. The original capital of the fund consists of 100,000 roubles, which Her Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorovna, August Protectress of the Russian Red Cross Society, has deigned to donate for this purpose.

3. The principal of the fund remains intact.

4. The interest on the fund is available for prizes to be awarded to the originators of the best inventions for the discovery and rescue of the wounded and sick on the battlefield, the quickest and least painful means of their transportation to the nearest stations for medical aid and their subsequent evacuation as well as, in general, for the best means and methods of relief for the wounded and sick on the battlefield and at the rear.

5. The charge of the fund and its administration belong to the General Direction of the Russian Red Cross Society.

6. The date of the distribution of prizes, their destination (within the limits of purposes mentioned in Article IV), the number and amount of prizes, as well as the other details of the competition, shall be fixed by each International Conference of the Red Cross for the following Conference. The interval between two successive awards of prizes must not be less than five years.

7. Only new inventions will be admitted for the competition of prizes, namely, those the descriptions of which had not been published prior to or at the competition which preceded the one to which the invention is presented.

8. Preference in the awarding of prizes will be shown to those inventions which have the greatest practical bearing and whose usefulness shall have been demonstrated in the most obvious manner by the models entered in the competition.

9. Inventions are admitted to the competition for prizes exclusively through the medium of the Central Committees of the Red Cross, and it is the duty of these committees to refuse or admit the inventions from their respective countries to the competition. All accompanying expenses rest with the person who presents the invention or with the respective committee, according to the agreement between them.

10. In case of the organization simultaneously with the competition, and in the same city, of an exposition of the Red Cross, the inventions competing for the prize must be obligatorily exhibited at the expense of the persons and institutions which have presented them, and this in such a way that there can be no doubt that the objects form a separate group.

11. The award of prizes is made by a special International Jury, composed of eight members, of which two are elected permanently, one by the Russian Red Cross Society and the other by the International Committee. The other six members are elected by the Central Committees of other countries.

12. The Seventh International Conference of the Red Cross appointed six Central Committees, the representatives of which formed part of the Jury

at the first distribution of prizes, which took place in 1907. To permit the Central Committees of each country in future to be represented successively in the Jury, at each Conference two Central Committees shall be withdrawn by lot from the committees whose representatives took part in the last preceding distribution of prizes. These committees shall be replaced by two other committees chosen by the Conference. The Jury elects its own president, who directs its work and transmits all its decisions and briefs, as well as all designs and descriptions submitted to the Russian Red Cross Society, which delivers the diplomas and the prizes.

13. The disposable sums of the fund are only appropriated for the distribution of prizes and for those expenses directly related to the work of the Jury, such as the transferring of money, the making of diplomas, etc. The cost for transportation of exhibits to the place of competition and for the care of these exhibits, their exposition, etc., as well as all other expenses which have no direct bearing on the work of the Jury are not to be charged to the fund.

14. If the competition does not give completely satisfactory results, the Jury is not required to distribute the whole sum over which it has control in the award of prizes; the remainder not distributed shall serve to increase the number and the amount of prizes to be awarded at the following competition.

15. The Central Committees of the Red Cross will be expected to take all necessary measures in their respective countries to give the greatest possible publicity to the competition.

16. Changes in the destination of the fund or in the provisions of the statutes can only be made in accordance with decisions of the International Conference of the Red Cross with previous approval by the August Protectress of the Russian Red Cross Society.

While the Conference Committee desires to impose no limitation on the Red Cross societies participating in the exposition, it has been considered wise to embody in a circular suggestions as to the various subjects that may be of interest to exhibit. These suggestions are as follows:

IN GENERAL.

Administrative buildings—
  Models.
  Photographs—exterior and interior views.
Organization—
  Charts.
Field of active relief work—
  Charts.
Hospital ships and Hospital trains—
  Models.
  Photographs—exterior and interior views.
  Equipment.
    (Models or photographs.)
  Plans.
Publications—
  Reports, books, charts, maps, bulletins and other Red Cross publications not covered by other classifications in this circular.

IN TIMES OF PEACE.

First aid to the injured—
  Personnel.
    Photographs.
  Uniform and equipment.

Text-books and other publications.
Apparatus—models or photographs.
Ambulances.
Litters.
Bandages.
Emergency chests.
Emergency relief stations—
Photographs—exterior and interior views.
Equipment.
Maps showing location in respective cities.
Hospitals and sanatoria—
Models.
Photographs—exterior and interior views.
Plans.
Dispensary schools—
Photographs—exterior and interior views.
Curricula.
Supply warehouses or storage depots.
Models.
Photographs—exterior and interior views.
Plans for gathering and storing equipment in time of peace.
Sanitary columns—
Uniform and equipment.
Photographs of personnel.
Maps or diagrams showing distribution of sanitary columns in their respective countries.
Ambulances—
Motor driven.
Horse drawn.
(Or models and photographs.)
Nurses—
Forms of registration.
Qualification.
Costumes—dolls dressed as nurses.
Homes—
Photographs—exterior and interior views.
Medals and diplomas of merit—
Originals or photographs.

Disaster Relief.

Floods, earthquakes, famines, etc.—
Maps, charts, photographs, etc., showing relief work.
Registration cards.
Systems used in extending relief after disasters.
Vouchers and other forms.

Disease Epidemics.

Malarial and tuberculosis campaigns—
Maps, charts and photographs showing work.
Sanatoria—
Models and photographs.
Red Cross stamps or seals.

IN WAR.

Nurses and sanitary personnel—
Systems of record.
Forms of enrollment and report.

Cards of identification.
Photographs.

Materiel—

Models or photographs of field equipment, hospitals, dressing stations, ambulances, etc.—Special equipment supplied to the army and navy on first and subsequent requisitions.

Relief work on the field.
Relief work at dressing stations.
Relief work in hospitals.
Relief work on hospital ships and hospital trains.
} Photographs and charts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Any other exhibits of a similar character.

The International Jury will be requested by the American Red Cross to inspect all of the general Red Cross exhibits. The American Red Cross will present medals and diplomas to those societies whose exhibits are approved and recommended by the International Jury.

The American Red Cross will also present medals or diplomas to those societies which have especially distinguished themselves in relief work after disaster since the Eighth International Conference, as approved and recommended by the International Jury.

It is respectfully requested that societies desiring to assist the American Red Cross in making this exhibit interesting and helpful will notify the Exhibition Committee of such intention, giving the number of cubic feet which will be required for the display of their exhibits, on or before February 1, 1912.

Such articles as are intended for this exhibition must be received, carriage prepaid, at Washington, D. C., on or before April 15, 1912.

Full particulars and conditions as to delivery and removal will be supplied in good time to societies which give notice of their desire to join in this exhibition.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

Evidence is not lacking of the good which the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross is actually doing throughout the country. Of course, in many instances no information is received of the benefits which have been conferred on suffering humanity by a knowledge of First Aid to the Injured and by having Red Cross First Aid materials on hand. It is now, however, a matter of almost daily occurrence to learn that someone has been saved from needless suffering, or perhaps even death, through the efforts which the Red Cross has made in the way of First Aid instruction and supplies.

The testimony recently received to this effect has, as usual, come from many sections of the country and from the most diverse classes, so far as occupation is concerned.

The proprietor of the Murray Hill Hotel, Thousand Islands, N. Y., in acknowledging the receipt of the Industrial First Aid Box, states that its contents were put to immediate use by the headwaiter, who revived a waitress by means of the aromatic spirits of ammonia. In Louisville, Ky., the day after Dr. Shields' lecture to the police and firemen of that city, two policemen, John McCue and W. W. Reed, put into effect the lessons they had learned the previous day and checked the bleeding of a man who had fallen off a bed and severely cut himself on some broken bottles. In Drainsville, Fairfax County, Va., on July 28, 1911, a woman and her two little girls were struck by lightning and severely burned. Dr. W. I. Robey, of Herndon, Va., was summoned to care for the sufferers, and has testified to the good use to which a First Aid Outfit, donated by Mrs. Theodora McLaughlin, was put in this emergency. Possibly, however, the highest commendation has come from a yardmaster on one of the railroads, where First Aid has been taught under Red Cross auspices. In speaking of First Aid as taught on the Red Cross Car, he said: "It made an impression on some men who would not have had a kind word to say for their grandmother."

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR

The past quarter has marked the greatest period of activity the First Aid Car has yet experienced. As has been noted in the last number of the BULLETIN, at the time of going to press, the car was operating on the southern section of the Illinois Central Railroad. Dr. Shields reports as follows in respect to the campaign on this road:

East St. Louis, April 24 to 26.—Held four meetings here in the car. Men who attended the meeting included all classes of employees, a number of whom attended all four meetings. Total attendance was 80.

Carbondale, Ill., April 26 to 28.—Held two meetings in the car and one in the roundhouse for railroad employees. Dr. Mitchell, division surgeon, very much interested in the work, as were the employees. We received the hearty co-operation of the officials. Total attendance, 115. Besides the railroad meetings at this place, one meeting was given by Dr. Glasgow at the State Normal School and one in the Model School; also one in the Negro School.

and on the evening of the 28th a public meeting in the First M. E. Church, at which both I and Dr. Glasgow spoke to a very attentive audience of 300. Total number of meetings at this place, 7. Principal of the Normal School and the superintendent of the city schools stated that they should make First Aid a part of their course.

Mounds, Ill., April 29.—Arrived here at 2 p. m. and held a large meeting in the planing mill of the shops, 200 being present. In the evening held a meeting in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. for the engineers and trainmen. Mr. Mench, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was of great assistance, ordered some First Aid material, and will start a First Aid Corps at once. Attendance at this meeting, 50.

Cairo, Ill., April 30 to May 1.—Car was moved up to the roundhouse in the morning of May 1 and a lecture and demonstration given. Division surgeon, Dr. W. F. Grinsted, was present. Attendance, 26. Held meeting in the car at 3 p. m. to a mixed audience of trainmen, Boy Scouts and citizens. Attendance, 21.

Paducah, Ky., May 2 and 3.—Held five railroad meetings for the railroad employees of this place during the time the car was here. Dr. Taylor and the hospital staff of the Railroad Hospital were present at several meetings. Mr. Walker, master mechanic, and Mr. Downs, trainmaster, took great interest in the work and assisted us in getting the men out to the meetings. Total attendance, 350. We gave two Boy Scout meetings here—one on May 2 and one on May 3. The boys were commanded at each meeting by their scoutmaster, Rev. Quinn. On the evening of May 3 we held a meeting in the city hall for the police and firemen. Several doctors were present, including Dr. Boyd, chief surgeon of the City Hospital, and also the police surgeon. Attendance at this meeting, 65. A corps was started here by Dr. Taylor for the railroad men, and Dr. Boyd stated that he would train a police and fire corps. A very successful stay in this place.

Louisville, Ky., May 4 to 6.—We arrived here at 7 o'clock in the morning, and Superintendent Egan met us and arranged the hours and places of meeting. Dr. Fort, division surgeon, called at the car and assisted us in every way possible, attending all the meetings, both railroad and public. On the evening of May 4 we held a meeting in the Central Fire House at the request of Chief Lehan, with a total attendance of about 65 policemen and firemen. May 5 we held three railroad meetings—one in the assembly room of the Union Station, one at the roundhouse, and one in the car. Total attendance, 300. During the day the car had a number of visitors, which included two scoutmasters and Boy Scouts. May 6 held a joint meeting for railroad men in the Union Station for all railroads entering that depot, which included the Illinois Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, Southern, and New York Central lines. We also had three Scout commanders and some Boy Scouts present at this meeting. The stop at Louisville was one of the most successful in point of numbers and interest aroused. As we were leaving, Mr. Pendleton Beckley, of the Board of Public Safety, requested a return meeting for the whole police and fire departments at some future date, an invitation, I told him, the Red Cross would take pleasure in accepting, and which I complied with on August 7.

En Route to Jackson, Tenn., May 6.—As our train would stop at Central City and Fulton, I wired ahead to Dr. Creel at the former place and Dr. Luten at the latter, and they met the car, bringing several men. We gave them short demonstrations.

Jackson, Tenn., May 7 to 9.—Held three meetings at this place—two in the car and one in the planing mill of the shop. The car meetings were very poorly attended. At the shop meeting we had about 100. The Drs. Cook, division surgeons, visited the car and attended the meetings. On the evening of May 8 Dr. Glasgow gave a lecture and demonstration in the Y. M. C. A. Some Boy Scouts attended, making a total of 40.

Birmingham, Ala., May 9 to 13.—Car arrived here at 4:30 p. m. The next day we moved down to East Thomas, where the shops and yards are located. Held a small meeting in the car for the shopmen in the afternoon. Dr. Wilder was present, and spoke encouragingly of the work. A number of visitors to the car, among them being Mr. Cox, General Superintendent of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. May 11 held a small shop meeting, with about 50 in attendance. Dr. Rountree and Dr. Head, in charge of First Aid Corps, visited us. The lack of interest of railroad employees here was due, perhaps, to the change in management in the shops during our stay and the lack of interest manifested by the officials. On May 12 I held a large meeting in the street car barn of the B. L. & P. Co. Meeting had been arranged by the president, Mr. Ford. They will organize a corps under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. secretary. Attendance at the meeting, about 200. In the afternoon had the car moved back to the Terminal Station at Birmingham, where we had a meeting in the afternoon, at which there were some railroad men, several ladies, and Mr. Sullivan, scoutmaster from Cordova, and three or four scouts who were on a "hike" As a whole, the campaign in Birmingham was not a success.

Water Valley, Miss., May 14 to 16.—We arrived here at noon Sunday, and were met by Mr. Hammond, trainmaster, and Dr. J. C. Armstrong, division surgeon. During our stay here we held three car and one shop meeting, also one meeting in the public school. All the physicians in the town were present at some one of the meetings. Everybody seemed interested. The attendance at the car meetings was 95; shop meeting, 500; school, 100. The reason for our success at Water Valley was the interest of Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Watkins, master mechanic.

Memphis, Tenn., May 17 and 18.—This is the car's second visit here, having been here over the Rock Island on April 1. We held a very large shop meeting, arranged by the superintendent and master mechanic. Attendance, 400. Mr. Brown asked me for suggestions for an emergency room in the shop, and assured me that he would start a First Aid Corps, composed of employees from every department of the shops. On May 18 had a noon meeting at the I. C. freight house. We did not have any car meetings at this place on account of the car being torn up, due to electric wiring. The superintendent, Mr. Dubbs, is very much interested in First Aid work, and I feel that it will be a permanent institution here.

Jackson, Miss., May 20 to 22.—Two meetings were held here, with a total attendance of 225. Dr. Hughes, local surgeon, volunteered to train a corps, which I think the men will organize.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 23 and 24.—We held two large shop meetings here, the men asking a great many questions about the work, how to form a corps, etc. The local surgeon was present at one of the meetings. Total attendance, 200.

McComb, Miss., May 24 to 26.—At this place is one of the important shops of the I. C., and the officials were very kind, furnishing us screens for the car, which are an absolute necessity on account of the abundance of flies

and mosquitoes in this section. We held two meetings in the master mechanic's office, with representatives from each department of the shop. Total, 70. May 26 we held another meeting at the same place for the trainmen, with an attendance of 35. We held one public meeting here in the city hall, at which the attendance was rather small, on account of other entertainments in the town, but we had at this meeting representatives from the police and fire departments and railroad men. The Mayor presided at this meeting, and Drs. Quinn and Neville were present. Dr. Quinn made some remarks at the close of the meeting, in which he spoke encouragingly of the work and volunteered to assist it in every way he could. Have no doubt but that First Aid is firmly planted here.

New Orleans, La., May 26 and 27.—On the 27th took the car out to Harahan Junction in the morning. Was accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Mooney and some other officials. Held an open-air meeting, with an attendance of about 300. On our way back to the city we stopped at Hariston Docks, where another meeting was held at the noon hour, with an attendance of 100. Unfortunately, we did not meet during our stay at New Orleans either Drs. Sexton or Leake.

REMARKS.—We had a total of 57 meetings on the Illinois Central, with an attendance of 4,332, and the car traveled 2,850 miles. In the total attendance is included meetings held in churches, schools, Y. M. C. A. buildings and fire stations. I think it is safe to state that we had an attendance of 2,500 railroad men. In the Red Cross Car's campaign over the southern section of the Illinois Central the one factor that made it successful was the assistance and hearty co-operation in the work of Chief Surgeon Dr. Dowdall and all the division and local surgeons along the route. We also received invaluable assistance from the officials at all the stopping points, having extended to us every courtesy, both in regard to the transportation of the car and in arranging for the meetings and securing the attendance of the railroad employees.

The work on the Southern Pacific Railroad began at Algiers, La., on May 27, 1911, and ended at Portland, Oreg., on July 27, 1911.

It is also reported upon by Dr Shields:

Algiers, La., May 27.—Dr. Glasgow and I went over in the afternoon and held a shop meeting at the Southern Pacific shops. Men, from the master mechanic down, were very much interested. Attendance, 300.

Morgan City, La., May 29.—Dr. Glasgow reports one meeting, with an attendance of 12.

Lafayette, La., May 29.—One meeting held, with an attendance of 80.

Lake Charles, La., May 30 and 31.—Had two meetings, with a total attendance of about 125.

Echo, Tex., June 1.—Two car demonstrations. Those present totaled 32

Beaumont, Tex., June 2.—One meeting held, 40 being present. A large public meeting had been advertised, but Dr. Glasgow was too ill to hold it.

Dallas, Tex., June 8 and 9.—I rejoined the car at this point. Found Dr. Glasgow ill in the hospital and the car sidetracked, having lost a week's time. Did not attempt any meetings here. Notified Fort Worth, Sherman and Dennison that it would be impossible for the car to visit those places on account of the loss of time and desiring to catch up with the schedule. Met Dr. Dunlap here.

Ennis, Tex., June 9.—Arrived here at 12 m. and held two car meetings and one in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Total attendance, 110. Was greatly assisted by Drs. Hooper and Cook.

Hearne, Tex., June 10.—Arrived here at 2 a. m. Held meeting in car from 9 to 10 a. m. The Drs. Cummings and Basset and about 30 men were present. All were very much interested, especially the roundhouse foreman, who had been badly burned once and, as he stated it, could appreciate First Aid, which he sadly lacked at the time of his accident.

Hempstead, Tex., June 10.—A meeting was not scheduled for this place, but as we had to wait six hours for a train for Austin, I held a meeting at 8 p. m., at which 30 attended, including Drs. Mahan and Searcy. Men much interested.

FIRST AID LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATION ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Austin, Tex., June 11.—Arrived here at 7 a. m. Assistant Superintendent Langley called and arranged two meetings, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, car being crowded at both. Three doctors attended, Drs. Hudson, Bennett and Scott. Total attendance, 70. At 5:30 I held a third meeting for the Boy Scouts of Austin and Scouts of Temple, Tex., who were on a hike of 80 miles, commanded by their scoutmaster, Mr. McKay. There were also present at this meeting one or two State House officials. After the demonstration a number of questions were asked by those present, and impromptu remarks were made, heartily endorsing the work. Attendance, 43. June 12 the car was taken to the shop at 9 a. m. and we held a good meeting, with an attendance of 30, leaving for Houston at 11:20.

Houston, Tex., June 12 to 14.—Held three meetings, one in the H. & T. C. shops, one in the T. & N. O. shops, and one in the general freight house.

with a total attendance of 500. Had the pleasure of visiting the new Southern Pacific general hospital with Chief Surgeon Dr. Knox; also called on Vice-President and General Manager Thornwell Fay. The Southern Pacific hospital, which was just completed, certainly reflects credit on the architect and Dr. Knox. It has a capacity of 125 patients, and is situated in the midst of a park of seven acres. Its elevation permits it not only to have a commanding view, but gives it the benefit of all the cooling breezes that blow in that vicinity.

Victoria, Tex., June 14 and 16.—Arrived here at 3 p. m. Was met by Mr. Richard Jones, Superintendent, and Dr. F. B. Shields, Division Surgeon. A meeting had been arranged beforehand, and at 8 p. m. the car was crowded to its utmost capacity. The attendance was 50, which included four doctors and practically all the railroad employees at this place. Attended a smoker in the evening at Dr. Shields' residence, which included all the doctors in

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES RENDERING FIRST AID FOR A BROKEN LEG, BRUISED HEAD AND BURNED CHEST

town, 15 in number. June 15 the car was visited during the forenoon by prominent citizens and the leading clergymen.

San Antonio, Tex., June 15 to 17.—We were met at the station by Drs. Jackson, Russ and Welch, and arrangements were made for the meetings for the next day. June 16 two meetings were held in the Railroad Y. M. C. A., which were attended by the railroad officials, doctors, 6 in number, and 20 nurses and about 100 railroad employees. Dr. Jackson made an excellent address, and a corps was organized on the spot, with 30 members. In the afternoon of June 16 gave a meeting to the Boy Scouts, under command of the assistant scoutmaster. The meeting was not large, on account of many of the scouts being away, but those who came were very attentive, and numbered 15.

Del Rio, Tex., June 17.—We had planned to leave San Antonio on No. 9, but as our car had wooden draught rigging and we could not be put in the body of an all-steel train, I went ahead at the courtesy of Superintendent Anderson and held a meeting in the upper story of the station at 3 p. m. Was met here by Assistant Superintendent Hoover, who was delegated by Superintendent Wade to accompany the car over that division of the G. H. & S. A. At the meeting we had 20 men, 2 doctors and an army surgeon (M. R. C.), who was stationed near here on the Rio Grande with a cavalry troop. I remained here until 2 a. m., when the car came along, and Mr. Hoover and I boarded it and went to Sanderson.

Sanderson, Tex., June 18.—Held a meeting in the car in the morning to an audience which was gotten together by Mr. Hoover, and was a good one

FIRST AID LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATION ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

for this place, even if it was Sunday morning. Drs. Reeves and Hudson were present. Total attendance, 35. We left on the 12:10 for El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., June 19 and 20.—Arrived here at 5 a. m., and Mr. Hoover had arranged by wire ahead for three meetings, of which two were held in the car and one in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. A number of doctors visited the car; there were also 10 at the Y. M. C. A. meeting, and about 20 hospital nurses. Met two local surgeons, Drs. Reamy and Richmond. Dr. Hugh R. Crouse, one of the prominent surgeons of El Paso and chief surgeon of the Pierson Lumber, Land and Mining Company, took a lively interest in the work and attended all the meetings, with the idea of organizing First Aid Corps at the industries with which he is connected. While in El Paso I visited the Mexican Red Cross Hospital at Ciudad Juarez; met the surgeon in charge and extended to him the compliments of the American Red Cross.

There were a number of non-combatants in the hospital, who received their wounds during the recent battle, among them several children, the youngest not over 10 years.

The lines of the Southern Pacific are treated separately by Dr. Shields in his reports.

El Paso, Tex., June 20.—Was met here by Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, chief surgeon, who made a special trip in his business hospital car, "San Francisco," and accompanied our car to Los Angeles and aided me in every way, making arrangements for transportation, arranging meetings ahead, securing good attendance, etc.

Lordsburg, N. Mex., June 20.—Left El Paso at 7 a. m., arriving here at noon. Held a meeting in the car at 4 p. m., with about 20 in attendance. In

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SWIMMING POOL. SUMMER SESSION, 1911

the afternoon I visited a very complete emergency hospital here. This is but one of the dozen or more such hospitals along the Southern Pacific lines, a number of them being constantly in charge of a resident nurse, and all of them ready for the immediate care of patients, completely equipped with everything that a surgeon needs for the care of accident cases. They are certainly "oases in a desert."

Tucson, Ariz., June 21.—Arrived here at 10 o'clock and held a good meeting in the carshed, using a flat car for a platform. The meeting lasted until 12:30, the men all staying half an hour after their dinner hour, which showed their great interest. Attendance, 200.

Gila, Ariz., June 21.—Arrived here at 7:26 p. m. Held a small meeting in the car immediately after arrival. Superintendent Dyer and Traveling Engineer Stoermer were present. Visited the emergency hospital here. Attendance at the meeting, 18.

Yuma, Ariz., June 22.—Arrived here at 4 a. m. Held a meeting in the Railway Club between 4 and 5 p. m. Had, besides four doctors, about 60 railroad men and citizens. A lively interest shown in the meeting.

Indio, Cal., June 23.—Arrived here early in the morning. Held a very small meeting in the car and left at noon for Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 24 to 30.—We arrived here at the Arcade Station, and our car was parked in the midst of the beautiful Palm Garden, a temporary track being laid on the grass and the car connected with the electric current. We had as neighbors the California State Board of Health car, Louisiana Board of Health car, and the Southern Pacific hospital car, "San Francisco." Altogether, we made a very interesting feature of the American Medical Association meeting. I held four railroad meetings during the week—one very large meeting at the East Los Angeles shops, where the attendance was 500; one at the Southern Pacific freight house, number present 125, and two in the car for railroad men, with a total attendance of 70. I gave ten other lectures and demonstrations in the car for the benefit of the visiting doctors and general public, and between times the car had a steady stream of visitors, which included doctors of all schools and "pathies," nurses, teachers, clergymen, scout commanders, scouts, and others. On June 28 I delivered a lecture in the Central Building of the City Playground Association and had present about 30 teachers and Dr. Bancroft, superintendent of the association. To sum up, we had 15 meetings, the total attendance being, together with visitors to the car, about 1,800.

Mojave, Cal., July 1.—Arrived here in the early morning and held a splendid meeting from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Attendance, 40.

Bakersfield, Cal., July 1.—Arrived here late in the afternoon and held a very small meeting in the car from 5 to 6. The lack of attendance was due to the short notice, it being Saturday afternoon and very hot. The audience consisted of 4 doctors, 1 nurse and 8 men; total, 13.

Fresno, Cal., July 2.—I held a meeting in the car from 11 to 12, with about 8 railroad men and Local Surgeon Dr. Doyle present. The station at this place was burned the day before, and things were somewhat disorganized.

Tracy, Cal., July 3.—Had a very small meeting here in the morning. The local surgeon and 10 men were present.

San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., July 3 to 8.—Dr. Ainsworth very kindly had the car parked on the Seagull Spur at Oakland Pier. Gave a large meeting on July 6 at the Third and Townsend street shops. The men seemed very appreciative and the lecture was attended by the higher officials and about 400 employees. On July 7 we gave an open-air meeting at the West Oakland shops. Mr. Athearn, of the Bureau of Economics, sent his photographer over and took a number of pictures of the demonstrations, men, meeting, and car. They were published by the principal papers on the Coast. Attendance at this meeting was about 600. The car was visited while at the pier by a number of tourists from all sections of the United States.

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 9.—Arrived here at 10:20 a. m. Held meeting in the car at 2:30. Twenty interested railroad men were present. Dr. Brown, local surgeon, called at the car, but did not attend the meeting. Mr. Miller, scoutmaster, and several scouts visited the car; also some ladies.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., July 10.—Held meeting in the car at 12:30, with an attendance of 40. Dr. Stover, division surgeon, attended with two of his hospital nurses, and seemed much interested in the work. He has also been

lecturing on this subject at the Technical School here, and assured me he would organize a corps on the Red Cross plan.

Salinas, Cal., July 10.—Arrived here at 8:10 p. m. and held a meeting immediately to a packed car. A number of people had to be turned away. Dr. Edwards, division surgeon, and several other doctors were present. Attendance totaled 65.

San Jose, Cal., July 11.—Held a meeting here at 1 p. m. The car was full. Attendance, 40. Also had a number of visitors during the day, and a number expressed disappointment that the car could not arrange a longer stay. The newspapers had reporters present, and gave the car's visit a great deal of publicity.

Oakland and Berkley, Cal., July 12 and 13.—The car was visited while here by a number of delegates of the N. E. A., which was in session at San Francisco. July 13 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company kindly moved the car to Berkley, where I spent the day, giving one lecture and demonstration, the car being visited during the day by a number of university students and Drs. Force and Sawyer. First Aid work in the University of California has been taught for some time by the above mentioned doctors. They also have taught a corps of police and firemen, to whom Major Lynch presented diplomas.

Sacramento, Cal., July 14 to 17.—Dr. Ainsworth accompanied us here, and very kindly had a number of needed repairs made to the car, which included a shower bath. I also desire to thank Assistant Superintendent Hall for what he did for us. We held two meetings here, one on the 14th in the machine shop and one on the 15th in the car department. The total attendance for the two meetings was 1,000.

Roseville, Cal., July 17.—Held a meeting here at noon in the machine shop, using a flat car for a stage, and had an attendance of about 100.

Red Bluff, Cal., July 18.—A demonstration and lecture was given from 12:30 to 1:30. The men were interested, a number of questions being asked. Dr. Zimmerman, who was present, I think possibly will keep up the work. Attendance, 26. The weather here was very warm; temperature, 110.

Dunsmuir, Cal., July 19.—Had one of the best meetings here of the whole trip. Everybody attended, from Superintendent Metcalf down. Division Surgeon Dr. Cornish gave a short talk of encouragement. Attendance, 250.

Ashland, Oreg., July 20.—Got here at 6 p. m. The agent, Mr. Cramer, got up a hasty meeting, which consisted of 7 physicians, 10 nurses and 8 railroad men; total, 25.

Medford, Oreg., July 21.—Arrived here at 8 a. m. Had some visitors in the car in the morning, among them Dr. J. E. Murphy and daughters, of Chicago. Held a small meeting in the afternoon; only 15 present.

Grant's Pass, Oreg., July 21.—Arrived here at 7:30 p. m. Tried to have a meeting at 8 o'clock, but besides the four doctors only three railroad men were present.

Roseburg, Oreg., July 22.—Gave two meetings here, one at 4 p. m. in the machine shops and one at 8:30 p. m. in the car. All those who attended were very much interested. Total attendance at the meetings, 119.

Albany, Oreg., July 23.—Car was visited during the day by a number of townspeople, and 20 railroad men attended the demonstration at 2 p. m.

Portland, Oreg., July 24 to 28.—Held four meetings during the car's

stay here—two in the shops and two in the family waiting room of the station. There was a steady stream of visitors to the car during its stay here, and the people of Portland took a great interest in the Red Cross work. I visited Dr. Mackensie, chief surgeon of the O. W. R. R. & N. Co., and also met his assistant, Dr. Taylor. The officials of both the S. P. and the O. W. R. R. & N. Co. were very kind, and aided me in every way. While the car was in Portland, as I stated above, it had a number of visitors. The majority of these people were not merely the curious kind, but came seeking real information and instruction. Some of them had charge of factories. The commander of the Boys' Brigade and the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. were among them, and sought information in regard to starting corps in connection with their work. A number of people bought books and some First Aid material. While here I received a letter from a county coroner of Ranier County, Wash., asking if it were not possible for a campaign of First Aid in the logging camp by the Red Cross. It was an appeal so strong that I regretted very much my inability to accept it, for his letter told of several specific instances where accidents occurred eight or ten miles from a physician. These accidents resulted fatally just through the lack of a little First Aid. The total attendance at the four railroad meetings was 650. I should judge that there were between 300 and 400 visitors at the car.

O. W. & N. Co. Division.

Centralia, Wash., July 28.—Arrived here at 5 p. m. and held a meeting in the car at 8 o'clock. All the men seemed deeply interested. This place has a number of sawmills, and I would have liked to have stayed longer but for my schedule. At the meeting we had employees of the O. W. R. & N., Northern Pacific, and Great Northern. Total, 27.

Tacoma, Wash., July 29.—We had a meeting scheduled here for 2 o'clock, but as the train was two and a half hours late we could not hold it. Assistant Superintendent Bayer visited the car, and said he had another meeting arranged for 8 o'clock, but only General Fonder and Surgeon Dr. James came. July 30—Mr. Bayer had also arranged a meeting for 2 p. m. to-day, but not a man appeared. I was very much disappointed at our poor success in Tacoma, but attribute our failure to several things—first, arriving late on Saturday afternoon and the next day being Sunday; second, the briefness of our stay, small number of O. W. R. & N. employees, and the lack of publicity.

Seattle, Wash., July 30 and 31.—We arrived here Sunday night, and Monday morning Assistant General Manager Campbell called and immediately arranged for three meetings, two in the car and one at the shop, which were all held, and had a total attendance of 150. At the evening meeting we had a distinguished audience of railroad officials, several prominent surgeons, newspaper men, and some citizens. I was assisted in the demonstration by Chief State Mine Inspector Botting and Mr. Flynn, who has charge of the United States Mine Rescue Station here, and regretted very much that we could not stay longer.

REMARKS.—The summary of the number of meetings, attendance and visitors to the car are: Meetings, 79; total attendance and visitors, 7,961. This, I think, has been a wonderfully successful trip, and I would like to again express my appreciation for the hearty co-operation, universal courtesy and the many kindnesses shown to the Red Cross Car and its work by everybody, from Mr. Kruttschnitt down to the humblest employee of the Harriman lines. And I think the Red Cross has profited greatly.

Miles traveled—S. P., O. W. R. & N., O. S. L.	8,530
Meetings held	79
Total attendance at meetings and visitors to the car (estimated)	7,961
Number of places visited	69

(Miles traveled are from May 27 to September 4. The attendance and visitors and meetings are from May 27 to July 31.)

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS

As was the case last year, the Illinois Division of the American Red Cross Field Corps has held a valuable and instructive encampment this summer. This and the participation of this corps in a military tournament in Chicago are described in the following report:

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, ILLINOIS DIVISION, FIELD CORPS.

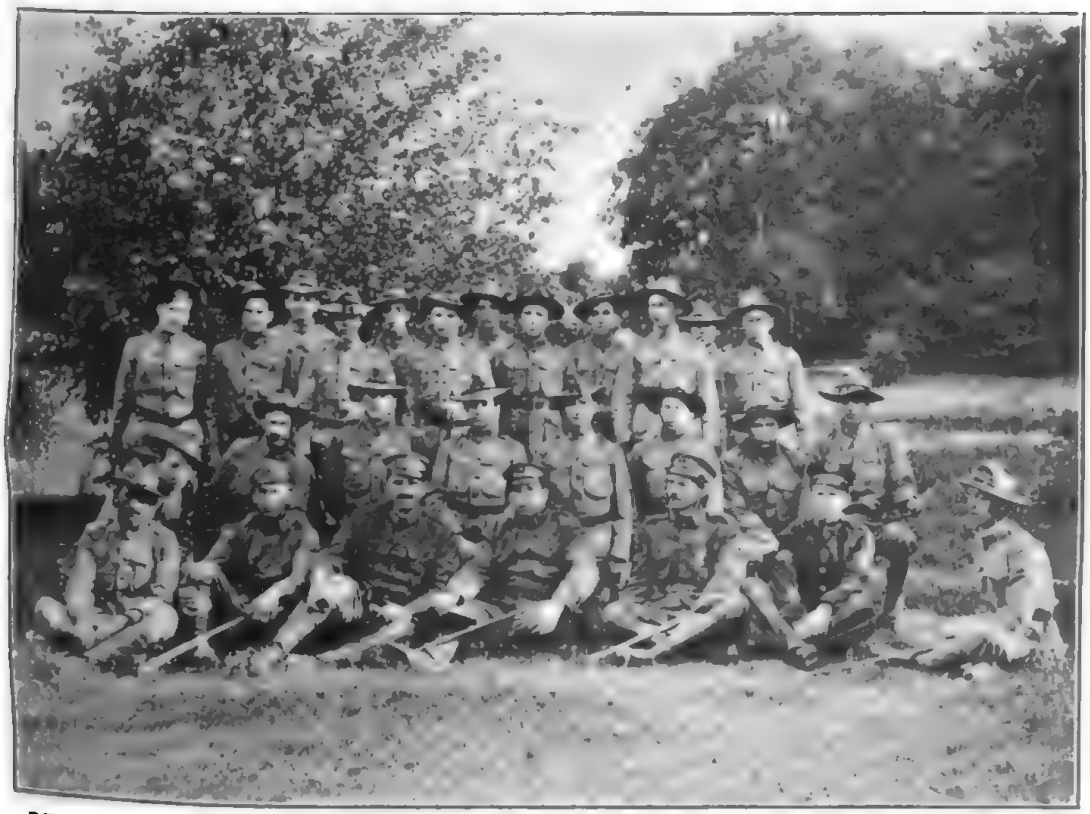
CHICAGO, August 1, 1911.

Major Charles Lynch, U. S. Army,
In charge First Aid Department,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report on the encampment maintained by my command and its participation in the Military Tournament in the city of Chicago:

A. ENCAMPMENT.

Annual camps of instruction for this division, being considered of great



DETACHMENT OF ILLINOIS DIVISION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS. DR. GUSTAVUS M. BLECH, DIRECTOR, SEATED IN CENTER OF FRONT ROW

educational and moral value, form part of our work. For the present, participation in encampments is not compulsory, but officers and men have been impressed with their importance, and every honorable means is resorted to to enable each individual member to enjoy the benefits of at least a partial participation. Employed members are furnished with written letters to their employers, showing the need of such instruction, and in nine cases out of ten the men are not only given a week's vacation, but their usual salaries as well.

This year's encampment has proved so superior in results to the one held in 1910 that I feel it will be best to consider all subjects connected with the work under separate sub-headings.

1. *Preparatory Work. Selection of Date and Site.*

The dates of our encampments are set some time in March, and fixed with relation to events of the Army and National Guard, to avoid conflicting with them. The present encampment was accordingly set for and held July 9 to 17.

As regards the site, we desired to go outside of the city of Chicago to give the command a change from their accustomed surroundings, but not too far, to avoid heavy transportation expenses. Glen Ellyn was chosen, partially because the town is famed for its camping grounds and excellent water supply, partially because the better class of citizens are prominent Chicago men of affairs, and the hope was entertained that their interest could be aroused. I believe that this was fully realized. The exact site was chosen because it offered well-drained ground, richly covered with grass and surrounded by trees.

2. *Economic Problem.*

In 1910 we got along with the simplest possible equipment and food, and we were exultant because we had actually accomplished what was commonly accepted as a physical impossibility; but this year things had to be different. The question, therefore, of raising the requisite funds became very prominent.

I opened a subscription list with $50. Mr. E. J. Lehmann, President of "The Fair," who has done so much in the past for us, not only added a like amount, but, with his usual generosity, agreed to subscribe $50 for every subsequent encampment. Dr. L. L. McArthur, the famous Chicago surgeon (late Chairman Executive Committee, Illinois Branch, American Red Cross), handed me his check for $25. This was a good beginning, and I foresaw no special difficulties. The only real trouble we had was with the tents.

Finally this was arranged through the Central Office, the tents being supplied by the War Department from Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Arrangement was made with the railroad people to haul our stores in a special car. The Northwestern Railroad accepted $10 as the price for the transportation to camp, and further agreed to have a car waiting for us when we broke camp for the return of our stores for an additional $10, a total of $20 for our freight transportation. This was indeed a cheap rate, and was made out of consideration for the Red Cross, for which I desire to express my appreciation.

Among items on the "income" side of the ledger may be mentioned: Detachment "C." $16; officers, $35; men, $27.

A relative of mine, Mr. S. J. Berkenstadt, gave $5 and a post flag, and promised to order the construction of a folding flag pole.

I also desire to express my sincere appreciation for the gift of a white enameled folding operating table from Mr. Frank S. Betz, the well-known manufacturer of surgical and hospital appliances. Dr. Springwater, the com-

mander of the First Column, presented each man in camp with an aluminum folding drinking cup as a practical lesson in sanitation.

Mr. Sharp, president of the well-known firm of Sharp & Smith, surgical appliances, has assured me that he will gladly furnish anything we may need, an offer which has been gratefully accepted for the next occasion.

At the time of preparing this report I have not yet all receipts in my possession, and I am therefore unable to present a detailed account, but as this report is to be published in the BULLETIN I beg to submit the following approximate report. The figures have been rounded for the sake of convenience; that is to say, items in dollars and cents are limited to dollars:

Total income—subscriptions, cash.....$208.00

Expenditures.

Trip to Fort Sheridan	$1.00
Circulars, postage, messenger and telephone service	5.00
Range, folding camp tackle, camp stools and chairs, kitchenware, dishes, etc	50.00
Canned foodstuffs, coffee, tea, sugar	5.00
Transportation of stores to freight car	7.00
Freight, tents, Fort Sheridan to Chicago	4.00
Freight, stores to camp	10.00
Hauling stores from car at Glen Ellyn to camp	3.00
Groceries, bread, ice	70.00
Account entertainment visitors	4.00
Total transportation of personnel	38.00
Hauling stores from camp to car	3.00
Freight, Glen Ellyn to Chicago	10.00
Hauling stores from car to quarters	6.00
Hauling tents from quarters to car	3.00
Freight, tents, Chicago to Fort Sheridan	4.00
Extras, pick, shovel, repairs, tips, etc	5.00
Total	$228.00

The deficit of $20 has been covered by me.

The total sum expended is small, as compared with accounts given by National Guard organizations. For the benefit of younger organizations who may desire to enjoy the benefits of camps of instruction, I desire to call attention to the fact that we expended $50 for equipment, which should be deducted when planning such work. Finally, freight and transportation by rail can be deducted if encampments are held within walking distance from one's headquarters.

3. *History of the Encampment.*

Actual work began Saturday, July 8, at 10 a. m. The quartermaster and a strong detail appeared at the place containing our stores and began to place cots, field kitchen, dishes, kitchenware, dressings, instruments and operating room furniture into boxes. These were hauled to our car at the freight yards, arriving there at 2:30 p. m. The same wagon was to be used to haul the tents from another freight yard to our car, and finally did so after many difficulties. The car pulled out with all our stores on schedule time.

A complete detachment, the quartermaster's detail and the cooks, left for camp Sunday morning, detrained, and began to lay out the camp according

to a previously prepared plan. I visited the camp in the afternoon and found it nearly ready. Considering the fact that our quartermaster, Mr. William Edgar Cleveland, has had no previous military experience except what he acquired in the Field Corps and by the study of the army regulations, I desire to commend him for his zeal, earnestness, energy and strict discipline.

The main column left for camp Monday morning in charge of Dr. Samuel Springwater, late first lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

On arrival at camp in the afternoon I found everything well under way. The police of the camp was excellent, headquarters thoroughly organized, and the typewriter clicking off the orders for the day. The men had been given long litter and infantry drills, and seemed to enjoy the experience. Guard-mounting and later retreat were not quite up to regulations, and were rather improvised in form. Measures have been taken to correct deficiencies.

I left camp early Tuesday morning for Chicago, and arrived in time to meet Major Lynch on arrival from San Francisco. With his arrival, the camp became officially known as Camp Florence Nightingale, and the command was turned over to him. Major Lynch immediately proceeded to inspect the camp. He expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement, police and equipment.

In the afternoon a field drill was ordered. The command was shown an imaginary firing line and was told to search the terrain, a detail of "wounded" having been hidden by the instructor (Dr. Springwater) in ravines and behind underbrush. The "wounded" were all found and carried to the field hospital, a distance of about a mile and over uneven roads.

During the next afternoon a field drill, similar to the one held the day previous, was given, except that the "wounded" had diagnosis tags and the men were instructed to administer first aid. Major Lynch again inspected the movements of the litter-bearers and later repaired to the field hospital and scrutinized the dressings. No criticisms were offered by him.

The evening was given over to an informal conference with a delegation of prominent citizens of Glen Ellyn. One of them, a prominent attorney and member of the Legislature (Mr. Comerford) seemed deeply interested in the Red Cross, and asked many questions on this subject.

On my return to camp, at about noon, I took formal command of the camp and also of the drills. I confined myself to litter exercises, calisthenics, to litter drill in extended order, and transportation of wounded over obstacles.

Detachment "C," which had rendered excellent service during the encampment, left camp Saturday evening late, and it was lucky for us that they did: for in the morning thirty-two members had arrived to spend the last two days in camp. We had not enough cots on hand and several men had to sleep on litters, and the hospital had to be turned into sleeping quarters. Before leaving camp Detachment "C" reported in front of headquarters. Commander Conlon made a neat little address, thanking me for the efforts in behalf of the Field Corps.

The esteem in which Mr. Conlon and his detachment is held by the rest of the organization can be seen from the fact that before they left camp the other detachments had formed in line in front of the guard house and military courtesies were mutually extended. An escort accompanied the departing detachment to the depot.

Drills on Sunday were restricted to the Saturday arrivals. Later in the forenoon a patrol of Boy Scouts came to the camp and were given instruction in litter drill and first aid by Sergeant Hegbom, an exceptionally able non-commissioned officer. I append a letter from their instructor, a prominent railroad attorney with a splendid military experience.

Late in the afternoon camp was broken, all stores packed and transported to the freight cars. The officers and men left after the detail with the stores

had gone. After policing the camp, the entire organization formed at the depot and entrained for home. The quartermaster and myself remained in town to pay off the bills we had contracted. The stores were eventually taken from the freight cars and removed to our quarters by civilian hired help under the supervision of Column Adjutant James Rosinia.

4. *Practical Experience at Camp.*

One of our own members came near drowning while bathing in a lake near camp. Comrades pulled him out, practiced artificial respiration on him, and then brought him to the hospital on a litter. The man was mildly shocked. He was put in warm, dry blankets, head low, and recovered fully in a few hours. One man cut his wrist and severed a superficial vein. When he saw the blood he—promptly fainted. Dr. Springwater, I am told, embraced the opportunity to show everybody what a venous hemorrhage looked like, and then applied an appropriate dressing. The man was up the next day, and was dressed daily by Pharmacist Hedermann. Several men sustained minor injuries while bathing or playing near camp. They were dressed by Sergeants Edward Masterson and William Drautzburg, both enthusiastic young men. In one case I had to suture a large wound of the wrist.

A member of Detachment "C" became afflicted with a third attack of appendicitis. This case cost me a good deal of worry, for the man had partaken of a hearty meal shortly before the attack. There was also some rigidity of the right rectus muscle, which developed a few hours later. The boy seemed anxious to avoid an operation, but I secured his consent for it in the event I found aggravation of the symptoms. Everything was gotten ready for laparotomy. We had in camp not only the requisite instruments, but a good sterilizer, gowns, masks for the faces, "lap" sponges, silk, catgut and a box full of bandages, dressings, cotton, gauze sponges and splints—a gift of Bauer & Black, the well-known manufacturers of surgical dressings. Fortunately for all concerned, the symptoms subsided and the man felt fairly well when he left for home. He was able to walk to the station. Had I been forced to operate on him, I should have kept him in camp until the very last, and then he would have been transported by litter to the train and by ambulance on arrival in Chicago to his home or to my private hospital. Though the operation was not done, the experience in connection with the case was valuable to the lay members of the command. The nursing of the patient was excellently accomplished by several members, who took turns.

If I were asked the question whether the encampment, with its strain on the officers and the collective energy expended was worth while, and I could place myself in the position of an observing outsider, free from bias and prejudice, I would have to answer in the affirmative. The lessons learned, the discipline developed, and the enthusiasm for the work aroused were worth ten times the sacrifices entailed. We had, to be sure, several men in the guardhouse for mild insubordination, but these men have shown regret for their errors. The principal offense was leaving camp without permission. Several hours' arrest made them realize that the discipline exacted was no jest. Two new members did not qualify and were discharged. One older member schemed to obtain material benefit from the encampment and was dismissed by the column commander.

I believe that the encampment made some propaganda for the Red Cross. Several ladies promised to join the Red Cross as subscription members.

From time to time suitable members will visit Glen Ellyn and find out whether a detachment cannot be organized in that town.

B. PARTICIPATION IN THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

I am exceedingly anxious to make a detailed report on this event, but as my report has already consumed more space than I had planned I will limit myself to the most important facts.

The Tournament here in Chicago is the second in its history, and this year was held under the auspices of the National Guard. A battalion of regular infantry (Twenty-seventh), a troop of the Fifteenth Cavalry and a detachment of marines were detailed from the regular establishment. An Ohio militia regiment was encamped, and worked in conjunction with the regulars in the afternoon performances. In the evening the local regiments of infantry, cavalry, signal corps, etc., gave diverse exhibition drills. Announcement was made that the Field Hospital, under Captain Swift, I. N. G., would give exhibition drills.

As I already reported some time ago, an invitation to participate was extended us.

We had for the exhibition a hospital detail, two detachments of litter bearers, a loaned motor ambulance (courtesy of Boydston Bros.), our own travois loaded with litters, color bearers, and last, but not least, a hired wagon for the stores.

The review in which we participated being over, the litter bearers were lined up at one end of the arena and the quartermaster's detail pitched a large hospital tent in three minutes and had its interior arranged for surgical work.

Twenty "patients" were loaned us by Lieut. Col. Whigam, First Cavalry, I. N. G., to whom I am greatly indebted for many courtesies, and at a trumpeter's signal the litter bearers ran to the opposite end of the arena, crouching at a given point, as if they were ducking to avoid being hit by missiles. The ambulance raced after a specially "bad case," all of which came in for a good share of applause. As soon as the "wounded" had been landed at the hospital and one patient placed on the operating table, the tent was dropped to one side, exposing to full view an operating scene. By that time "recall" was sounded from the starter's box, and it took the detail just eighty seconds to fold everything, operating table, instrument stands, etc., and place them on the wagon. The detachments left the arena with loaded litters

An incident which shows how an accident can often be turned to good account occurred just on leaving. One of the poles of a loaded litter snapped in two and evoked a good deal of laughter. In a second an unloaded travois was on hand, and the patient, who acted his part well, was tenderly lifted on the travois and removed. A thunderous applause was the reward, and I have been asked by many acquaintances by what device I managed to play the "trick." Comment among those of the audience I know and by parties overheard by my friends was to the effect that our "act" was very instructive, as it showed what real war looked like. Rather than have you believe that the humor of it is shared by me, I will say: *Mulier in ecclesia taceat.* Of course, it all was "show," pure and simple.

The advertisement was very valuable to us, but the immediate benefit derived is that the officers and men have more confidence in themselves. Next time they will clamor for public exhibitions.

RALPH B. TREADWAY,
226 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD.
CHICAGO, July 17, 1911.

Dr. Gustavus M. Blech,
Director of Red Cross Field Corps,
7 West Madison Street, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my appreciation of the work that members of your corps have done in instructing the Glen Ellyn troop of Boy Scouts of America during your encampment at Glen Ellyn the past week. I have endeavored, with the kind assistance of one of our local physicians, to give the boys some instruction along the line of first aid work, and therefore you can understand how grateful I am for some really authoritative instructions along these lines. I can personally attest to the enjoyment it has given the boys, and to the benefit it has been to them.

Please accept my thanks and that of the troop for yourself personally and for the members of your corps.

Yours very truly,
R. B. TREADWAY,
Scoutmaster.

POLICE AND FIREMEN

One of the most successful courses in First Aid to the Injured conducted under Red Cross auspices has been that given to the police at Berkeley, Cal. This has been under charge of Drs. J. N. Force and W. A. Sawyer, of that city. All the police of Berkeley have been given instruction in First Aid by these two gentlemen, and have passed the Red Cross First Aid examination. Diplomas were awarded to the entire force by Major Charles Lynch on July 7, 1911. This was made quite an occasion, with illustrations by the police of their expertness in litter drill, a short address by Major Lynch, and speeches by representatives of the municipality. Each member of the Berkeley police force carries a Red Cross First Aid outfit. Among other injuries which they have already treated have been a badly fractured leg in a boy and a severe burn caused by an exploding lamp.

Early in August Dr. Shields spent a day in Louisville to demonstrate First Aid to the Injured to the officers and men of the fire and police departments. This was the result of the interest shown in the subject of First Aid on a previous visit of Dr. Shields to that city on the Red Cross First Aid Ca., when time did not permit special instruction of the police and firemen. Major Head, of Louisville, has been particularly interested in First Aid, and on Dr. Shields' visit requested him to return, and made the necessary arrangements. Chief of Police H. Watson Lindsey and Chief Tim Lehan, of the fire department, were greatly interested in the lecture, and Chief Lindsey said that it would be possible for Louisville to have an emergency hospital corps in the police department. The plan has long been considered by the city officials, and it is likely, according to several who saw and heard the lectures, that the plans will be placed before the Board of Public Safety.

As stated elsewhere, the knowledge given through Dr. Shields' lectures was almost immediately made of practical value.

Schools and Colleges.

Dr. W. A. Sawyer and Dr. J. N. Force, of the University of California, have continued their courses in First Aid at the summer sessions of that

university. From June 24 to August 5, 1911, forty-five students were under instruction. Forty-two of them were successful in passing the Red Cross examination, and have been awarded diplomas. On the occasion of Major Lynch's visit to Berkeley he had the pleasure of addressing this class. It is evident that First Aid has come to stay at the University of California, and Drs. Force and Sawyer are to be heartily congratulated on the showing they have already made. First Aid is now a regular course in the university, and seems to be a very popular one, judging both from the attendance and the appreciation expressed. Not only have the students instructed been able to relieve suffering through the knowledge acquired in numerous instances, but one student was actually able to obtain a government position through his knowledge of First Aid.

The Berry School, at Rome, Georgia, has been supplied with a First Aid Box. It is the intention of the nurse in charge to have the boys make some simple First Aid boxes, so that each girl may carry one each with her to the mountains. This, it is thought, will result in great benefit to the people in the remote sections.

First Aid Contests and Meets.

This is the quarter in which the majority of the Red Cross First Aid Annual Contests are being held, and this year these contests are being conducted on a larger scale than ever before. Their description must await the next issue of the BULLETIN, when they can be considered together. The First Aid contest in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania was held at Arsenal Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 9. The anthracite contest was, as usual, at Valley View Park, Inkerman, Pa., and the First Aid meet in conjunction with the Bureau of Mines and the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association will be at Pittsburgh on October 31. This occasion will be honored by the presence of the President of the United States, who will present the prizes given by the Red Cross. Later in the year a contest for railroad men exclusively is contemplated.

NURSING DEPARTMENT

BY JANE A. DELANO,

Chairman National Committee.

NOTHING has so stimulated the interest of nurses in the Red Cross as the bringing together of Red Cross nurses from different sections of the country during the Convention in Boston.

Not only has the Red Cross benefited, but we also hear from members of both State and Local committees that the enthusiasm has extended to other nursing organizations. Nurses are joining their alumnae associations in order to have the endorsement of these societies for their enrollment as Red Cross nurses, and others are coming into State and County Societies to qualify for membership in Red Cross committees.

Since the last report a committee has been appointed in the State of Washington. This makes in all thirty-one State committees, while our Local committees now number seventy-five.

It is with much gratification that we announce the formation of Red Cross committees in all States which have a State Nurses' Association, with the exception of the following: Idaho, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming. It is hoped that before the next issue of the BULLETIN we may welcome these States to our National branch of this world-wide work for humanity.

Our enrollments have now passed the 2,100 mark, with no sign of abatement, either in interest or in the number of applications. Many inquiries are coming from States where there is no State organization of nurses, and as it does not seem wise to permit enrollment except through State and Local committees, many desirable applicants are obliged to wait until State Nurses' Associations are organized.

Nearly all of the Red Cross nurses assigned to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, are still retained at the Post Hospital. So satisfactory has been their services that the Medical Officer in charge has requested that nurses be permanently retained at this station.

On June 1, in Boston, the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service and the representatives of various State Red Cross committees held a joint meeting. This gave opportunity for the discussion of any problems that had arisen, and many valuable suggestions, with a view to the improvement of the Service, were made. A meeting of the National Committee followed, and a few slight changes in the rules were adopted.

It was decided that only those nurses should be eligible for enrollment who are graduates of training schools connected with general hospitals of at least fifty beds, unless the applicant has had subsequent hospital experience or post-graduate work. Graduates of training schools connected with hospitals for the insane must have had at least six months' additional training in a general hospital.

Nurses appointed on State or Local committees shall be enrolled as Red Cross nurses either previous to such appointment or as soon thereafter as practicable. Members of committees are not required to respond to a call for active service unless they so desire. All nurses appointed on committees must be members of organizations affiliated with the Nurses' Associated Alumnae

of the United States. Nurses applying for enrollment are not, however, subject to this restriction.

Realizing the importance of providing for enrolled nurses, some form of instruction concerning the various activities of the Red Cross and the necessity of instruction both in relief work and the duties peculiar to emergency nursing or service in time of war, the National Committee at the same meeting appointed a special committee to outline a course of lectures for enrolled Red Cross nurses. Miss Mary E. Gladwin, R. N., Superintendent of the City Hospital Training School, Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed chairman of this committee, with the privilege of choosing her associates, and the following members of the American National Red Cross have consented to act: Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Major Charles Lynch, U. S. Army; Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, and Miss Jane A. Delano, member *ex officio*. The suggestions which follow have been submitted by the chairman of the special committee as a tentative outline of this instruction.

LECTURES FOR RED CROSS NURSES.

Object of Lectures.

1. To keep alive the interest which already exists, and to bring to the attention of the young graduates the desirability and importance of being identified with the Red Cross Nursing Service.

2. To be a means of education and preparation for future work, either in time of peace or war.

3. To give enrolled nurses more knowledge of the history, aims and achievements of the Red Cross, a better understanding of relief problems in general, and of the modern humanitarian movements which so closely concern nurses.

4. To furnish a pleasant and useful pretext for bringing enrolled nurses together in localities where it is seldom possible to provide military or Red Cross speakers. To give to nurses in such places a community of interests which shall make them more valuable to the Red Cross.

5. To have these papers printed, but not published until after they have been well distributed and used. To furnish them to Local and State committees, part of whose duties it shall be to see that they are regularly and properly used.

6. As the years go on, by a process of elimination, to publish small volumes of clear, concise and attractive information which shall form the basis of intelligent study of the Red Cross and of relief problems.

Suggested Outline.

I. History of Relief and the Red Cross.
   - (a) Before the Crimea.
   - (b) Florence Nightingale.
   - (c) Solferino and Henri Dunant.
   - (d) Modern Red Cross.

II. San Francisco Disaster.
   - (a) The disaster.
   - (b) Immediate relief.
   - (c) Rehabilitation and reconstruction.

III. The Italian Earthquake.
   - (a) The disaster.

(b) Relief work—road-making, shoemaking, etc.

IV. Chinese Famine.
(a) Description of country and causes of famines.
(b) Famine camps—material used for food.
(c) Newspaper criticism, i. e., futility of frequent relief unless steps are taken towards prevention.

V. Spanish-American War.
VI. Military Hospitals.
VII. The Red Cross in Other Countries.
VIII. Notable Medical Achievements of U. S. A.
IX. Forest Fires, Mine Disasters.
X. Relief Work for Celebrations and Parades.

The Red Cross was requested to establish relief stations during the Eighty-second Annual Parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, on Thursday, June 8, 1911. As this parade was to be reviewed by the President and a large crowd was anticipated, an army hospital tent from Governor's Island was set up in Prospect Park, near the reviewing stand. Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, Acting-Chairman of the Brooklyn Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, who had charge of this relief work, arranged for other stations where needed, and provided not only for the attendance of doctors and nurses, but for ambulances and necessary supplies. The following correspondence gives an interesting and suggestive outline of the work accomplished:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 16, 1911.

Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson,
1316 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

MY DEAR MRS. STEVENSON: Will you allow me to express in this formal manner the sense of appreciation and gratitude which the Brooklyn Sunday School Union feels to you and the Red Cross Society for the services you rendered to us on Anniversary Day? I can assure you that the presence of your corps of assistants was very deeply appreciated by us all.

I will be glad if you would, at your convenience, send me whatever record you have of any attendance which you were called upon to give in cases of accident in the various parts of the borough. I have heard of some, but for our information I would be very glad to have a complete statement.

Again thanking you for your very great courtesy, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

[Signed] HERBERT B. BRUSH,
Chief Marshal.

June 17, 1911.

Herbert B. Brush, Chief Marshal,
Eighty-second Anniversary Parade,
Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

MY DEAR MR. BRUSH: I have the honor to report to you the following work done by the Red Cross on Anniversary Day:

We sent to the Hanover Club, headquarters of the Eastern District division of the parade, an ambulance, with full emergency equipment, in charge of Dr. Gerstaz, from the Eastern District Hospital, and two Red Cross nurses, Miss Goodrich and Miss Grim. Two cases of syncope were treated.

We sent to the Congregational Church, opposite the reviewing stand of the Clinton Avenue Division, an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital, in charge of Dr. H. L. Wagner and Dr. B. K. McInness and two Red Cross nurses, Miss Outerbridge and Miss Halliday. Four cases were treated here—two syncope and two surgical. Mrs. Margaret L. Rogers, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Hospital Training School, supplied the emergency equipment from the Brooklyn Hospital, and Dr. A. Paine, one of the attending surgeons of the Brooklyn Hospital, who visited the church, reported that an equipment necessary for performing a major operation was on hand.

We sent to the Prospect Park, through the courtesy of Colonel H. K. Barley, commanding the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Fort Tay, Governor's Island, New York, one hospital tent, in charge of Corporal William Cisar and Private Dellitt Thompson, Company L, and Privates Louis Frost and Patrick Cotter, Company K, Twenty-ninth Infantry. Also an ambulance, with two cots and complete emergency equipment, from the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, in charge of Dr. Hall and five Red Cross nurses, Mrs. Harris (Superintendent Methodist Episcopal Hospital Training School), Miss Steidel, Miss Toupet, Miss Clarke and Miss Naprstek. Dr. James Waterman and Mrs. Thomas R. French, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Brooklyn Chapter, Red Cross, sent ice and supplementary equipment, so that we were ready for any emergency, but, fortunately, only two cases required treatment—one surgical and one syncope.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] BEATRICE VAN H. STEVENSON,
Brooklyn Local Committee,
Red Cross Nursing Service.

In July an emergency call was sent directly to the Brooklyn Local Committee to establish a relief station in Prospect Park during the Fourth of July celebration, and the following Red Cross nurses responded to this call for service: Miss Wall and Miss Warburton, of St. Mary's Hospital; Miss Hill and Miss Waugh, of the Long Island College Hospital, and Miss Brown and Miss Lovitt, of Seney Hospital, who took with them such supplies as they thought would be needed. In Miss Kathryn M. King's report she states that their relief station was established under a broad-spreading tree, and while "they reported very little to do in the way of nursing, still the committee in charge, Mr. Callaghan, Chairman, extended them many courtesies and congratulated them on the noble work they were doing and the promptness with which they had responded."

The Russian Red Cross has a trained personnel of nurses, lay sisters, etc., numbering 4,298.

During the month of July, when the conditions in Morocco assumed such shape as to threaten military operations, the Marquis de Vogue, the President of the French Red Cross, offered to the Minister of War the services of such Red Cross nurses as might be required. This offer was accepted with hearty thanks, and the request that on May 2 twelve nurses be ready to embark from Marseilles. This party of nurses and Monsieur de Valence, Secretary-General of the Society, sailed on the appointed date, and a second party of the same number of nurses is held in readiness to leave immediately if required.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE RED CROSS

SHORTLY before this year's annual meeting of the American Medical Association the Red Cross, through the Chairman of the Central Committee, Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, communicated with Professor William H. Welch, president of the former association, requesting that at said annual meeting a committee of the House of Delegates be appointed to consider and advise with a committee of the American Red Cross as to the best arrangement to be made for medical relief in time of disaster. The Red Cross stated that it would greatly appreciate the interest and assistance of the American Medical Association in this important matter, and explained that at times of such disasters the Red Cross is certain to receive offers from local men of the medical profession, and it is not possible for the Society to judge at a distance of the qualifications of such men and of their fitness to represent both their own profession and the Red Cross in the relief work. For these reasons the Red Cross desires to arrange for the appointment by the American Medical Association of local committees throughout the country with which the Society may immediately confer in case of the need of medical assistance in their respective localities.

President Welch spoke as follows on this subject in his address to the House of Delegates:

"As President, I have recently received a letter from Major-General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, requesting that a committee of the American Medical Association be appointed to consult and advise with a committee of the American Red Cross as to the best arrangements to be made for medical relief in times of disaster. We should esteem it a privilege to co-operate with the Red Cross for such a humane purpose, and I therefore beg to submit to the Reference Committee on the Reports of Officers, with my approval, General Davis' letter, which contains certain specific suggestions regarding the proposal."

Later in the session this subject was referred to again by Dr. George W. Guthrie, Pennsylvania, Chairman, who read the report of the Reference Committee on Reports of Officers, which, on motion, was adopted. The report was as follows:

"Your Reference Committee on Reports of Officers begs leave to offer the following report:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

"*Red Cross.*—The committee concurs in the recommendation of the President concerning the request of the National Red Cross for the appointment of a committee of this House to consult and advise with that organization. It is believed to be most appropriate and desirable that this Association should give its approval and assistance to that body in time of national disaster, and through its local organizations should select men of probity and recognized professional competence to be the agents through whom the beneficence of the nation is bestowed. It may be also that this co-operation may lead, in the event of the calamity of a great war, to a wide field of patriotic usefulness for the American Medical Association. It is recommended, therefore, that the President be authorized to appoint a committee of five to consult and to advise with a committee of the National Red Cross for the purpose above stated, and to report at the next annual meeting such scheme of co-operation as may be agreed on. It is further recommended that the committee be provided with funds for the necessary expense of such meetings."

NEW STATE BOARDS

Following are the State Boards appointed since the publication of the April BULLETIN:

DELAWARE—April 15, 1911.
Vice-President and Acting President, General Charles Bird, Wilmington.
Treasurer, L. Scott Townsend, Wilmington.
Secretary, Miss Emily P. Bissell, Wilmington.
Alexander P. Corbit, Odessa.
Peter J. Ford, Wilmington.
Hon. George Gray, Wilmington.
Robert G. Houston, Georgetown.
Henry Ridgely, Dover.
Ebe W. Tunnell, Lewes.

LOUISIANA—April 1, 1911.
President, Hon. J. Y. Sanders, Baton Rouge.
Treasurer,, John J. Gannon, New Orleans.
William A. Guillemet, Lake Charles.
W. R. Irby, New Orleans.
Charles Janvier, New Orleans.
Andrew Querbes, Shreveport.

MONTANA—April 1, 1911.
President, Hon. Edwin L. Norris, Helena.
Treasurer, Edward J. Bowman, Anaconda.
Secretary, Col. Henry W. Rowley, Billings.
F. S. Lusk, Missoula.
Thomas A. Marlow, Helena.
Kenneth McLean, Miles City.
W. M. Thornton, Great Falls.

OKLAHOMA—June 26, 1911.
President, Hon. Lee Cruce, Oklahoma City.
Treasurer, Hon. Dennis T. Flynn, Oklahoma City.
Secretary, Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma City.
M. S. Blassingame, Sallisaw.
William Busby, McAlester.
Seymour C. Heyman, Oklahoma City.
Charles Page, Tulsa.
H. B. Spaulding, Muskogee.

TEXAS—March 15, 1911.
President, Hon. O. B. Colquitt, Austin.
Treasurer, Royal A. Ferris, Dallas.
Mrs. Mary Sherman Allen, Dallas.
William G. Newby, Fort Worth.
J. S. Rice, Houston.
Alexander Sanger, Dallas.
W. W. Seley, Waco.

UTAH—April 1, 1911.
President, Hon. William Spry, Salt Lake City.
Treasurer, M. H. Walker, Salt Lake City.
Secretary, John K. Hardy, Salt Lake City.
Joseph E. Caine, Salt Lake City.
W. J. Halloran, Salt Lake City.
A. R. Heywood, Ogden.
Hon. John Morley, Eureka.
A. C. Nelson, Salt Lake City.
Hon. W. H. Ray, Provo City.
Rev. P. A. Simpkin, Salt Lake City.

WISCONSIN—April 1, 1911.
President, Hon. Francis E. McGovern, Madison.
Treasurer, George W. Strohmeyer, Milwaukee.
Emil Baensch, Manitowoc.
Pear Benson, Superior.
William M. Bray, Oshkosh.
Patrick Cudahy, Milwaukee.
Dr. Edward Evans, La Crosse.

NOTES

The length of this issue of the BULLETIN has crowded out many notes of interest, both national and international, which we regret being unable to publish.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF GENEVA.

Permission having been granted to the Turkish Government by The Hague Convention to employ the red crescent in the place of the red cross to protect the medical service of the navy, the same permission will probably be granted in regard to the use of the red crescent in land warfare for the same purpose.

The Russian Government, in approving such a concession, believes it should be granted only under the following conditions:

1. That the employment of the red cross should be scrupulously respected according to the stipulation of the Treaty of Geneva.
2. That the emblem of the red crescent, both in the time of peace and the time of war, should be used exclusively to indicate the personnel and material protected by this treaty.
3. That the employment of the red cross as well as that of the red crescent for commercial or industrial purposes should be forbidden by law.

FRANCE.

The Flower of the Red Cross.—On a rosy dawn last June at Vincennes, when the flying men tried their wings for the exciting race in the sky, a sudden and symbolical efflorescence, enameled with light-blue, star-like flowers, crossed with red the buttonholes of the innumerable spectators, the officials, the military uniforms, and the overcoat of Monsieur Lepine. Among the crowds on this field of aviation at this early morning hour, the women of France, graceful, courageous, appealing, wearing the respected brassard of Geneva, carrying in one hand the cushion of little flowers and in the other the almsbox, commenced their noble, their glorious journey, which was a triumph of humble and universal charity. Oh, how well they were received at this solemn moment of valient and dangerous flying contests—these vendors of the little flower of hope, discreet and gentle, as a smile and as a prayer for those in peril! "And you, Monsieur?" an aviator, ready to start on that great journey from which, alas, not all will return. A young woman approaches him, lively, eager, truly French, and with a charming gesture—that gesture which they all have on the battlefield—she pins over the heart of the modern Icarius the talisman which will protect him from the anger of the gods.

Later, at Paris, when the great city awoke, in the stations, at the doors of the hospitals, in the churches, in the streets, on the refuges of the boulevards, and even on the terraces of the restaurants, the vendors of the little blue flowers distributed them to the last petal, all that remained of their crop. In Paris it was a burst of magical, enthusiastic applause for this blue and red crusade. At the Grand Palais, the headquarters of the 4,000 vendors, it was calculated that 2,500,000 flowers had been distributed during the day, and the results deposited at the Credit Lyonnais amounted to over 200,000 francs.

Some day our American Red Cross may adopt this little flower scheme, the pretty design of our sister society, as an aid in raising its Endowment Fund.

The Tunis section of the French Red Cross, which is one of its most active, has established dispensaries and two infirmaries, considering the ignorance of hygiene and the evils of tropical diseases "a public calamity" in that country. In eleven months the dispensary at Tunis gave 32,729 consultations.

GERMANY.

It is with most sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Baron Botho von dem Knesebeck, so long the able President of the Central Committee of the German Red Cross. We had greatly hoped to welcome him in Washington at the Ninth International Conference next May. We extend to the German Red Cross our most sincere sympathy in their great loss.

Below is given a translation of the official notice of his death, forwarded to us by the Red Cross of Germany.

"Through the sudden death on August 6 of Dr. B. von dem Knesebeck the Central Committee has experienced a most serious loss.

"Ever since his appointment as Private Secretary to Her late Majesty the Empress Augusta, in 1878, fulfilling the intentions of his Imperial Mistress, who was a devoted advocate of the Red Cross, he labored indefatigably and with profound intelligence for the welfare of our Branch Organization. From the year 1890, as Chamberlain in the service of Her Majesty the Empress Augusta Victoria, he assumed control of the business of all the Branch Societies which were fostered as a legacy of the first Empress.

"Owing to his election to the Central Committee in 1885, he entered into direct relations with our Branch Organization. In the spring of 1892 he was elected Vice-President, and in the beginning of the year 1897 he was confirmed as President of the Central Committee by Imperial order, and labored with rare devotion and success for the strengthening of the Branch Societies and the greater development of their activities. The cause of the Red Cross, in both the men's and the women's branches, lay very near to his heart, and as a loyal subject, sustained by wide experience and brilliant intellectual qualities and culture, he conducted its interests with caution and fine insight, and at the right moment with emphatic decision.

"The grateful memory of his beneficent activity and of his noble personality will live inextinguishably in the German Association of the Red Cross.

"The Central Committee of the German Societies of the Red Cross.

"The Central Committee of the Prussian State Society of the Red Cross.

First Vice-President,
v. Viebahn.

Second Vice-President,
Rothe.

Treasurer,
v. Dombois.

Vice-Treasurer,
von der Heydt.

First Corresponding Secretary,
Lademann.

Second Corresponding Secretary,
Magnus.

Secretary,
Prof. Dr. Kimmle.

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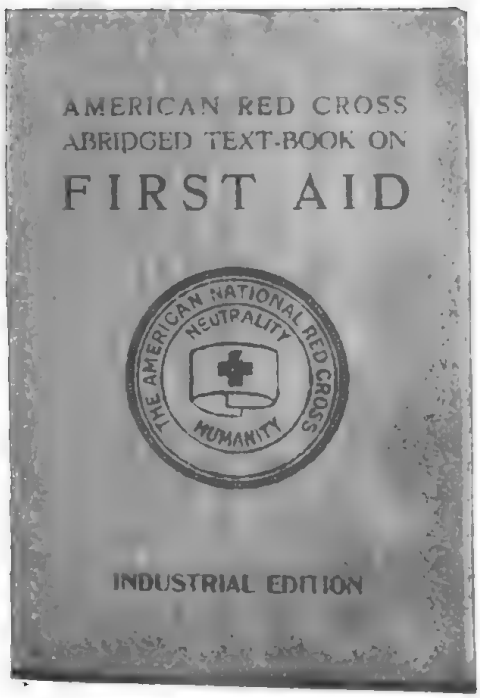
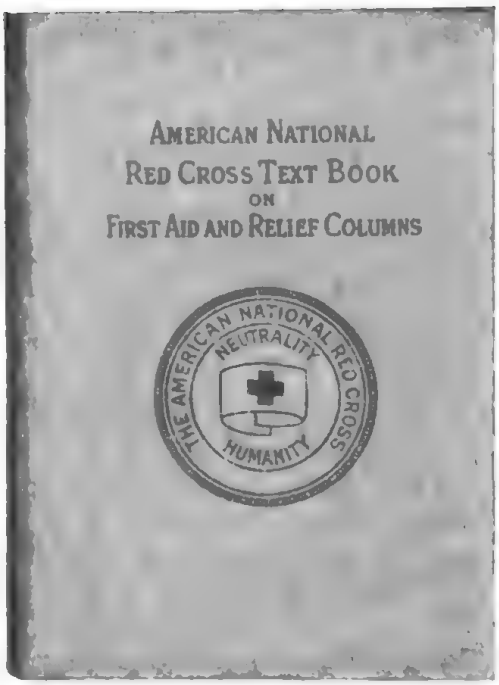
American Red Cross First Aid Text Books





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tricity, Unconsciousness and Poisoning, the Carrying of Injured Persons, Industrial Accidents, and Organization of First Aid Instruction. Price 30 cents. Postage 4 cents.

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Miscellaneous Supplies

Such material as has been used or expended from the various cabinets or outfits listed herein, or to be issued by the Red Cross, can be replaced by ordering same from the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Prices quoted on application, pending the issuance of complete catalogue and price list.

Notice

The First Aid Department has in preparation a First Aid Text Book for Police and Fire Departments and a manual for rural homes.

The following outfits are also being assembled and will be shortly placed on the market:

Gymnasium First Aid Cabinet.

Home First Aid Case.

Automobile First Aid Case.

Those interested in these matters are invited to correspond with the First Aid Department.

All orders and correspondence should be directed to the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, 715 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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